

## TSAR FLEES TO CRIMEA; ALL RELIGIOUS RESTRICTIONS ABOLISHED IN RUSSIA! BRITISH CAPTURE BAPAUME, PERONNE AND 60 VILLAGES; FRENCH ALSO GAINING!

### OLD PREMIERS AND MINISTERS FACING TRIAL FOR CRIMES

Must Answer Before Law,  
Cries Socialist Minister  
Of Justice

### UNIVERSAL VOTE

Complete Establishment Of  
Order In Interest Of  
Victory In War

### NATIONAL MILITIA

With Elective Heads, It  
Takes Place of Hated  
Police

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 18.—"Nicholas Romanoff," as the late Emperor of Russia is designated by one of the newspapers, has gone to Ljavidia, in the Crimea.

Petrograd, March 17.—The Provisional Government has issued a manifesto to the Russians, in which it refers to the triumphs over the noxious forces of the old regime and states that the policy of the Cabinet is as follows:

#### The Revolutionary Program

An immediate and general amnesty for all political and religious offences; freedom of speech, the press, association, labor organization and freedom of strike and the extension of these liberties to officials and troops so far as military and technical conditions permit.

Abolition of all social, religious and national restrictions. Immediate preparation for summoning a Constituent Assembly, based on universal suffrage, which will establish a governmental regime and the constitution of the country.

The program provides for the substitution for the police of a National Militia, with elective heads and subject to self-governing bodies. Communal elections will be based on universal suffrage.

The Revolutionary troops shall not be disbanded, but they shall not leave Petrograd. The equalization of the social rights of soldiers with citizens. It is notified that the above reforms will be instituted without delay.

#### Confer With Workmen

A very important conference between the Executive of the Duma and the delegates of the workmen lasted the whole night long. Finally, agreement was practically reached concerning the transition period prior to the elections for a Constituent Assembly.

The Executive of the Duma insisted, in the interests of the war, on the necessity of a complete establishment of order before the elections. M. Kerenski, who is a Socialist, accepted the portfolio of Justice, on condition that a Constituent Assembly was convened by elections based on universal suffrage.

The speech of the Socialist, M. Kerenski, has had a soothing effect on the revolutionary extremists, but it is worthy of note that Kerenski, when addressing the workmen, said that he remained a republican, despite his acceptance of office as Minister of Justice.

He stated that the Provisional Government took office by virtue of an agreement with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, who had approved it by several hundred votes to fifteen.

#### Demand Vengeance

"Comrades! In my jurisdiction are all the Premiers and Ministers of the old regime. They answer before the law for all their crimes towards the people." (Voices: "No mercy!")

M. Kerenski said: "One cannot be condemned without trial in re-

### U.S. Rail Strike Inevitable; Men Refuse to Compromise

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A big railroad strike is now inevitable, as the brotherhoods refuse all compromises absolutely. The President will be powerless to take any action, unless the mails are delayed.

Due to Start Last Saturday  
Reuter's Service

NEW YORK, March 16.—In order to enforce their demands for an 8-hour day and pro rata pay for over-time, the representatives of the four brotherhoods have announced that a general railway strike will begin at six o'clock on Saturday evening. Half a million men are concerned.

It is anticipated that President Wilson will intervene. President Wilson has appealed to the railwaymen to arrange a compromise, as imperative to the interests of the country, which is exposed to perils affecting its peace.

Wilson Appoints Commission  
Ostasiatische Lloyd

WASHINGTON, March 16.—President Wilson, intervening over the threatened railway strike, has appointed a commission consisting of members of the Cabinet and leaders of the railway workers. The President will meet the delegates of both parties in New York, in order to prevent the strike.

President Wilson, although sick, has left his bed and called a special Cabinet meeting, in order to avoid a nationwide railway strike. At last night's meeting, the officials of the Cabinet urged the President to take over the railways and to operate them under military power.

The managers and employees of the railways held separate conferences, in order to prepare for the strike, which will begin tomorrow night. There is little hope for intervention on the part of the Government, until the strike is well under way, in its full force.

The strike will not make itself felt until Wednesday night. A general freight embargo throughout the entire country is being considered by the railways.

generated Russia. We shall not resort to such shameful means."

He appealed to the soldiers for their co-operation, and urged them to listen to their officers and not to the promptings of the agents of the old regime. He was enthusiastically applauded.

A labor leader made a similar exhortation to the soldiers. Subsequently, officers, soldiers and workmen vied in carrying their leader above the heads of the cheering throng.

There is to be a great parade of troops before the Ministers, tomorrow.

Opposed to Regency  
London, March 16.—M. Millukoff, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent on the 15th, declared that the new Government considered it indispensable that the abdication of the Emperor should be final and the Regency should be temporarily entrusted to Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. "Such is our decision. We consider it impossible to alter it."

He contradicted the rumors that the Tsar had been arrested and stated that, according to the latest news, he was at Pskov, while the Empress remains at Tsarskoe Selo, in perfect safety.

M. Millukoff continued: "The problems we are going to solve consist of the re-establishment of a

power capable of obtaining victory. The great crime of the late Government was throwing the country into complete disorganization and subjecting it to the hardest trials. This might have dangerously affected the issue of the war.

"The increase of popular discontent caused the Revolution, which is almost the shortest and most bloodless in history. It has enabled the people to regain confidence in the strength of the Government and it will increase popular enthusiasm and multiply the forces of the nation, enabling them at length to win the war.

"The Duma is the center of an enormous moral force. It also now has to supply the army. Every hour brings news witnessing the continual growth of the power derived by the forces of national representation."

#### Government's Policy

Petrograd, March 18.—The Government has telegraphed to its representatives abroad, stating that the Government, which assumes power at the moment of the gravest external and internal crisis in Russian history, is fully conscious of its immense responsibility. It will apply itself first to repairing the overwhelming errors of the past, ensuring order and tranquility throughout the country and finally to preparing the conditions necessary in order that the sovereign will of the

Yussupoff. Rasputin was killed in the garden of the latter's house. The new Government has opened the Bar to Jewish lawyers, who hitherto, have been excluded.

The Provisional Government has appointed Deputy Rodicheff as Minister for Finland.

Admiral Nepenine, the Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet, has arrested M. Zeln, the Governor of Finland and M. Neorovitch, the Vice-President of the Economic Department of the Finnish Senate, by order of the Provisional Government.

Tiflis, March 17.—Grand Duke Nicholas has ordered the release of all political convicts in prison at Baku and has exhorted his officers to impress on the soldiers and sailors that, in view of the abdication of the Emperor, they should quietly await the expression of the will of the Russian people and that it is their sacred duty to continue to obey their lawful chiefs, defend their country and support their allies.

A wonderful reception awaits the venerable Madame Brezhkovsky, styled the "Grandmother of the Revolution," who has been for twenty years a prisoner in Siberia.

The ruins of the political prisons will be preserved as historic relics.

M. Kerenski, the Minister of Justice, has quashed the banishment of the Grand Duke Dmitri and Prince

### Noted Men Plan American National Defense



BERNARD BARUCH.

HOWARD COFFIN.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Above are photographs of some of the men who will mobilize the industrial resources of the United States for war.

Each of the men pictured above is chairman of a committee to forward the defense scheme of the country in some particular way with which he is familiar. The entire committee is divided into seven sections, to be organized under the following leaders:

Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago, was appointed chairman of the Committee on Medicine, which is expected to standardize American-made medicines.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey, of Philadelphia, was named chairman of the committee which will assist army experts in solving questions involving scientific developments which affect military affairs.

Bernard Baruch, of New York, was made chairman of a committee which will catalogue the national natural resources so that they may be made available without delay.

Howard E. Coffin, a Detroit automobile magnate, will head the Committee on Munitions.

Julius Rosenwald, of Sears, Roebuck and Co., will direct the Committee on General Supplies.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was appointed chairman of the committee which will direct the labor organization to the best interests of commerce.

Daniel Willard, president of the B. & O., will select a committee to lay the foundation of the railroad organization which will move men and supplies with speed and accuracy by a system of general conscription.

ments so that great quantities of them can be turned out to be used by great numbers of doctors who have specialized in their use.

and he will continue to struggle against the spirit of conquest of the predatory race which is aiming at the subjection of Europe to the intolerable shame of the domination of Prussian militarism.

Faithful to the pact which unites her indissolubly to her glorious allies, Russia is resolved, like them, to assure to the world, at all costs, an era of peace on the basis of a stable national organization, guaranteeing respect for right and justice. She will fight by their side against the common enemy until the end, incessantly and unfalteringly.

The Government will devote all its energies to the preparation for victory and will apply itself to the task of repairing as quickly as possible the errors of the past, which, up to the present, have paralyzed the aspirations and self-sacrifice of the Russian people, firmly convinced that the marvellous enthusiasm of the whole nation will multiply its strength ten times and hasten the final triumph.

Entente's Recognition  
The British, French and Italian diplomatic representatives and military attaches have informed the Executive of the Duma of their

readiness to recognize the Executive as the sole authority in Russia and to enter into business relations forthwith.

The Tsar has abdicated and transferred the supreme command of the Russian armies to Grand Duke Nicholas.

The Tsar abdicated at midnight on Thursday, on behalf of himself and the Tsarevitch, in favor of Grand Duke Michael. The latter abdicated on Friday afternoon and the Government is vested in the Executive of the Duma and the National Cabinet.

#### How Tsar Abdicated

Details of the abdication of the Tsar show that a deputation, which included General Russky, waited on the Tsar, at Pskov, at midnight. The deputation described the latest events and advised the Emperor not to send troops to Petrograd from the front, because every soldier became a revolutionary when he approached the Capital.

"What do you want me to do?" asked the Tsar.

"Abdicate" was the reply.

The Tsar was silent for a moment and then remarked: "It would pain me to be separated from my son and, therefore, I abdicate in favor of my brother." He then signed the decree

(Continued on Page 18)

#### THREE AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK; SAILORS MISSING

At Least One Boat Destroyed  
Without Warning; Another  
Is Shelled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—The American steamers Illinois (7,525 or 2,427 tons) and City of Memphis (5,252 tons) have been sunk, the latter by gun-fire and part of her crew have not yet been landed. The American steamer Vigilantia (4,115 tons) has been torpedoed and sunk, without warning.

#### French Ministry Hand In Their Resignations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 18.—The Cabinet has resigned.

#### SOCIAL NOTES

Mr. Nicholas Romanoff has gone south for his health.

It is understood he expects to be joined by Mr. William Hohensollern. They plan to take the rest cure.

#### The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 53.5 and the minimum 41.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 45.1 and 40.5.

### COMBINED DRIVE IS GREATEST SINCE BATTLE ON MARNE

Retreat Of The Germans  
Is Still In Progress, Says  
Late Cable

### REARGUARD FIGHT

British Secure Strip 45  
Miles Wide And 10  
Miles Deep

### CITIES ARE BURNED

French Take Area of 50  
By 10 Kilometers;  
The Details

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters announced yesterday that Bapaume had been taken and wired today: "Our troops are entering Peronne."

Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: Our advance northward of the Somme continued. We hold nearly the whole of St. Pierre Vaast Wood and also trenches extending a thousand yards southward and two thousand yards northward.

We beat off an attack north-eastward of Gommecourt. We carried out successful raids in the neighborhoods of Arras, Souchez and Vermelles, inflicting many casualties on the enemy.

Several air-fights occurred. Four German machines were destroyed and three driven down damaged.

#### Bapaume is Captured

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Bapaume has been captured, after stiff fighting with the German rear-guards. The town has been systematically pillaged by the enemy, who have destroyed private houses and public buildings and carried off or burnt everything of value.

Our advance proceeded rapidly today astride the Somme. Southwards of that river, we entered the enemy's positions on a front of sixteen miles and occupied Fresnoy, Hornoy, Villers-Carbonnel, Barleux, Eterpigny and La Maisonette.

Northwards of the Somme, in addition to Bapaume, we hold Le Transloy, Biefvillers, Blucourt, Achiet-le-Grand, Achiet-le-Petit, Ablainzeville, Bucquoy, Essarts and also Quenot Farm, 1,500 yards north-eastward of Essarts. Further north, we gained the western and north-western defences of Monchy-au-Bois.

Eight of our aeroplanes encountered sixteen of the enemy's, broke up the hostile formation and, in twenty minutes, destroyed two German machines and drove down two damaged. All ours returned.

#### Advance Ten Miles

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We have occupied Nele, Chaulnes and Peronne. We have pressed back the German rear-guard and advanced several miles during twenty-four hours, to a maximum depth of ten miles, on a front of forty-five miles, from southward of Chaulnes to the neighborhood of Arras. We have also occupied over sixty villages.

Two German raids reached our trenches, north-east of Vermelles.

Great aerial activity prevailed on Saturday. We dispersed a number of large German formations, brought down seven machines and damaged and drove down nine. Eight of ours are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, in a message sent yesterday, says: Our troops entered Bapaume this morning, after a stiff fight. The place was in flames, the Germans having evidently made all their plans for setting fire to it when they were forced to retreat.

Our troops are reported to be beyond Bapaume. Le Transloy and



Achiet-le-Petit are also reported to be in our hands.

#### Germans Couldn't Get Away

Reuter's correspondent says that the rapid hardening of the ground and the fine weather are responsible for the activity on the Somme and Ancre.

"There has been much fighting today, because our patrols are pressing the enemy everywhere. The sharp conflict occurred at Bapaume, where the British were upon the enemy before they could clear away."

"The Germans are doing their utmost to avoid action. Their covering troops began to withdraw immediately we advanced, early this morning. The rapidity of their retirement showed that the German main army had fallen back for a considerable distance."

"The landscape is blurred by the smoke of the destructive conflagrations the enemy lit in Bapaume, which are blazing freely, but tonight our troops are well beyond the town, where our working-parties are already grappling with the flames."

"The operations today partook of the nature of a drive on a broad front."

Reuter's correspondent says that the German retreat has been continuous throughout the night and the area covered by it has spread very widely. News has just arrived that our troops are entering Bapaume.

Favored by fine weather and drying ground, our columns are everywhere pressing the retreating enemy. The scenes of activity behind the lines eclipse even the busiest days of the battle of the Somme. The spirit of the troops is one of demonstrative enthusiasm.

#### "A Little Gibraltar"

The fall of Bapaume is the climax of the battle of the Somme and the battle of the Ancre. The German military critic, Major Morant, writing five months ago, described Bapaume as "a little Gibraltar," saying: "It would be easier for the Spaniards to capture Gibraltar than for the Anglo-French forces to take Bapaume."

The place is the center of great roads and, with these commanded by the British, a further retreat of the Germans across the plain stretching into Belgium will be very difficult. Certainly it will be on a much bigger scale than up to the present, now that the French are making their pressure felt.

Bapaume is the first big point to be captured by the Allies on the western front since they took Arras, after the battle of the Marne. Its fall became inevitable when the Germans were expelled from Grevillers and Loupart Wood.

#### Germany's Excuses

(By wireless).—A German official communique yesterday reported: British detachments, between Sailly and St. Pierre Vaast Wood and French detachments, between Beauvraignes and Lassigny, established themselves in trenches abandoned according to our plans. A French advance westward of Thure failed.

A German official communique today reported: Between Arras and the Oise, the British and French forces occupied sections of our former positions, including Bapaume, Roye and Noyon, which we evacuated in accordance with our plans. Our covering troops inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

An attack made by the French, north of Chambrettes Farm, failed. The enemy lost twenty-two aeroplanes. We lost three.

A German official communique this evening reported: In the sections of territory we have voluntarily evacuated, between Arras and the Aisne, there has only been fighting at a few points between our covering troops and the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

#### Big French Gains

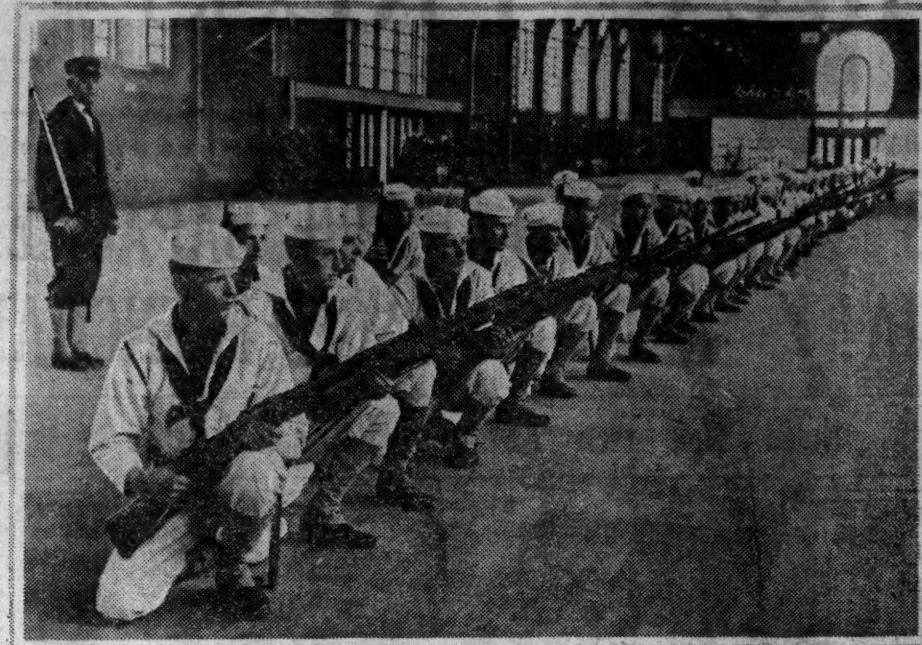
Paris, March 18.—The official communique issued on Friday afternoon reported: Our light detachments occupied points in front of our lines between the Oise and the Aisne. We took twenty prisoners.

There has been a fairly lively action in the region of Maisons-de-Champagne. An enemy coup-de-main in the neighborhood of Caurieres Wood and Chambrettes Farm, on the right-bank of the Meuse, failed.

There were patrol encounters in Lorraine and Alsace, in the sectors of Bures and Seppois-le-Haut.

Our detachments, continuing vigorously to press the enemy, again made progress north of the Aisne and between the Aisne and the Oise, on a front of more than twenty kilometers, to a depth, at certain points,

## Making Future Tars Out of Middle-Westerners



The above photograph shows the men of the Illinois Naval Militia at their armory at Lake Bluff, Illinois, preparing for service that may eventually bring them aboard the fighting men-of-war of the United States.

According to Navy Department officials, the Illinois Naval Militia ranks among the best of the sea-going militia units in the United States.

of more than four kilometers. We took 100 prisoners.

An attack made by the Germans, north-west of Berry-au-Bac, was smashed up by our fire. Some fractions of the enemy, which succeeded in entering a portion of our trenches, were driven out immediately with the bayonet.

We made substantial progress, by means of grenades, in the region west of Maisons-de-Champagne and captured several portions of trenches. A lively artillery action continues throughout this sector and in the direction of Auberville.

#### Germans Lose Heavily

A brisk struggle developed east of the Meuse, in the region of Ferme-de-Chamboches. Several attempts made by the enemy against one of our trenches were finally repulsed, after a series of advances and retirements. The Germans sustained appreciable losses.

We carried out several successful raids, west of the Meuse, in Cheppy Wood, Bois Le Pretre and near Remonville, west of Pont-au-Mousson and also at Sudelkopf, in Alsace. We took some prisoners.

Numerous air-fights occurred. Eight enemy aeroplanes were brought down, three by Captain Guynemer, whose total is now thirty-four.

The communique in the evening reported: We continued to progress on both banks of the Aisne and took prisoners. There have been severe artillery actions between Soissons and Rheims.

#### Refuse Battle

The communique yesterday evening reported: On the whole front, between Andechy and the Oise, the enemy, refusing battle, have, under our pressure, abandoned the powerfully and scientifically fortified lines they have occupied for two years.

Our advance today continued rapidly. Our patrols entered Roye, pursuing the enemy, who blew up the cross-roads and the streets. 800 inhabitants, whom the Germans had no time to remove, gave our troops an ovation.

We also occupied Lassigny and reached and passed, north-east of that town, the Roye to Noyon road, at several points. The prisoners taken during the pursuit have not yet been counted.

There have been severe artillery actions in the Champagne and on the right of the Meuse. In reprisal for the burning of Bapaume, a French aeroplane today bombed Frankfurt-on-Main.

#### Pursuit is Unchecked

The communique this afternoon reported: We made important progress between the Aisne and the Oise, gaining possession of the whole of the ground between our old lines and the Roye to Noyon road, from Damery to Lagny Height. Lively engagements with detachments of the enemy's rear-guards ended in our

favor and in no way checked our pursuit, which continues to the north of the Noyon Road.

Patrol encounters occurred in the region of Rheims and north of Seicheprey. Several attempts made by the enemy against Calonne Trench only resulted in enemy losses. We took some prisoners.

Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Captain Guynemer's 35th. We brought down ten enemy machines on the 19th.

An expert commentator on military matters states that, altogether, the Germans retreated yesterday on a front of about fifty kilometers, for a depth of about ten kilometers. This is the largest extent of territory they have lost in a single day since the front solidified and it seems unlikely that their retreat will stop there.

M. Marcel Hutin draws attention to the systematic burning of all villages by the retreating Germans, which the circumstances totally justify.

## U.S. Troops Hurried To The Canal Zone

War Department Withholds Any Explanation Regarding Sudden Order

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Berlin, March 15.—Count Bernstorff, who has arrived in Berlin, has made a statement, in which he defines his action in transmitting the note of Secretary of State Zimmermann by which President Carranza of Mexico was urged to declare war on the United States. Count Bernstorff states that he despatched the note to Mexico, as it would have been impossible to communicate with President Carranza as soon as a state of war existed. Should the war, however, not break out, the note was not to be handed to President Carranza at all.

## RUSSIANS STILL GAINING TERRITORY FROM TURKS

Occupy Three More Villages In Persia; Drive Foes Into Trackless Mountains

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 18.—A Russian official communique today reported: In the region of Ognot, we occupied Aarabi village. In the direction of Sakkez, we occupied Sarana and Bana, under difficult conditions. Passages through the snow are higher than a man on horseback and our troops are sheltering at night in caverns in the snow. A Zeppelin made a raid, south-west of Riga.

Our cavalry forced a Turkish column, which was retreating towards Kermanshah, into the roadless mountains. We captured a bridge westward of Kermanshah.

The enemy attacked in the region of Stanislavov. Our counter-attacks drove them out. We dislodged the Turks from a fortified summit westward of Kermanshah.

## RESIGNATION OF DR. WU ACCEPTED BY PRESIDENT

Cabinet's Foreign Policy Not To Change, In Spite Of Russian Coup

### DAMAGE GERMAN GUNBOAT

Tamper with Interned Tsingtau At Whampoa to Prevent Her Seizure

(Special Cable to The China Press) Peking, March 19.—The resignation of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been accepted by the President. Lu Cheng-hsiang will succeed to the office temporarily, with Dr. Wu's son, Wu Chao-chu, as Vice-Minister, because Liu Shih-hsun has also resigned.

The Russian Revolution and the abdication of the Tsar has surprised Chinese politicians deeply, but the Cabinet's foreign policy will not be changed.

### Germans Damage Interned War Vessel at Whampoa

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Canton, March 18.—The Germans on board the German gun-boat Tsingtau, which was interned at Whampoa, have damaged her, in order to prevent her seizure. The men who damaged it have been arrested, being one engineer, one gunner and two firemen.

The Canton Government is discharging its German employees and is more careful since the Germans damaged the Tsingtau, abusing their privileges. The Canton press is also gradually changing its tone and nearly all the papers are now supporting the policy of the Government towards the Germans.

Ichang, March 18.—The military have occupied the German Consulate. The Consul is proceeding to Hankow and has chartered a launch for the purpose.

The Postmaster here has been transferred to Wanshen and will proceed there immediately, to relieve the Postmaster there, who is of German nationality. Wanshen has been declared an open port.

Amsterdam, March 17.—Herr Maximilian Harden, in a remarkable article, says that only a blockhead will deny the importance of the fall of Baghdad, which changes the power in Asia. He scornfully refers to the crushing hopes of the Germans concerning submarine warfare and points out that Germany's ruthlessness has merely resulted in the greatest Republics of the world, the United States and China, breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. He forebodes a triple alliance consisting of America, China and Japan vigorously intervening in the war.

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### LAND FOR SALE

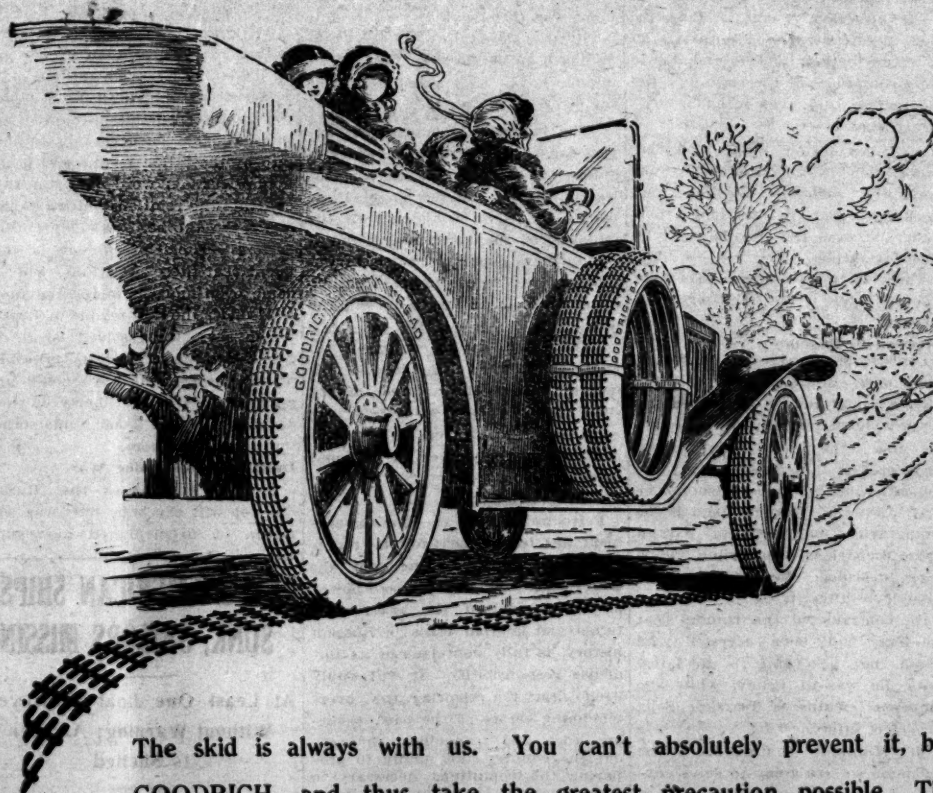
On Yu Yuen Road: Two lots each containing about four mow. North side of road.

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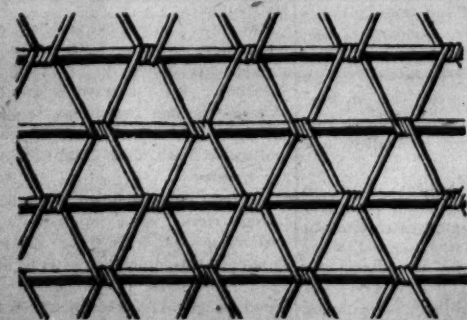
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## THINK HOLLWEG KNEW OF RUSSIAN MOVEMENT WHEN WARNED PRUSSIA

Call for Democratization Increases; Germany and Austria Apprehensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, March 16.—Herr Hoffmann, a member of the Socialist Party, caused a great commotion in the Prussian Diet, yesterday, by his strong denunciation of the Government. He said that the Imperial German Chancellor was merely the fig-leaf of military absolutism.

"The Russian Revolution should be a 'Mene! mene! tekell upharsin!' for our rulers." He attributed the alleged existence of thirty thousand cases of smallpox in north Germany to underfeeding and was condemning German ruthless submarine warfare when the debate was closed.

The German Press generally is reserved in its comments on the Revolution in Russia, but the impression is growing that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent speech in the Prussian Diet, when he hinted at the need for the democratization of Germany after the war, was caused by his knowledge of events in Petrograd.

The Frankfurter Zeitung seems to think so. It says that the democratization of Germany must come, because it is the will of the German people and it points to the Revolution in Petrograd as an example of the result of the opposite policy.

There is a unanimous absence of anything approaching satisfaction in the German press over the Revolution in Russia in its bearing towards the war. Indeed, it is generally acknowledged that the new regime is likely to prosecute hostilities with greater vigor than the one which has been overthrown, against which the German papers comment that one of the principal charges was its taint of Germanism.

The Vienna newspapers express the opinion that the Revolution will have world-wide effects. Copenhagen, March 17.—The German Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts warns the Germans that the Revolution in Russia is not rioting in order to obtain peace, but the work of super-patriots, the success of whom will strengthen the Anglo-Russian Alliance.

The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung says that, if the Revolution is the work of Mihukoff, as appears to be the case, then the career of Grand Duke Nicholas is not yet at an end, for he is said to embody the feeling against Germany "and then we shall have war to the knife."

## 'We Bring War With Germany,' Says Gerard

So Confident of German-American Loyalty, He Would Lead Regiment

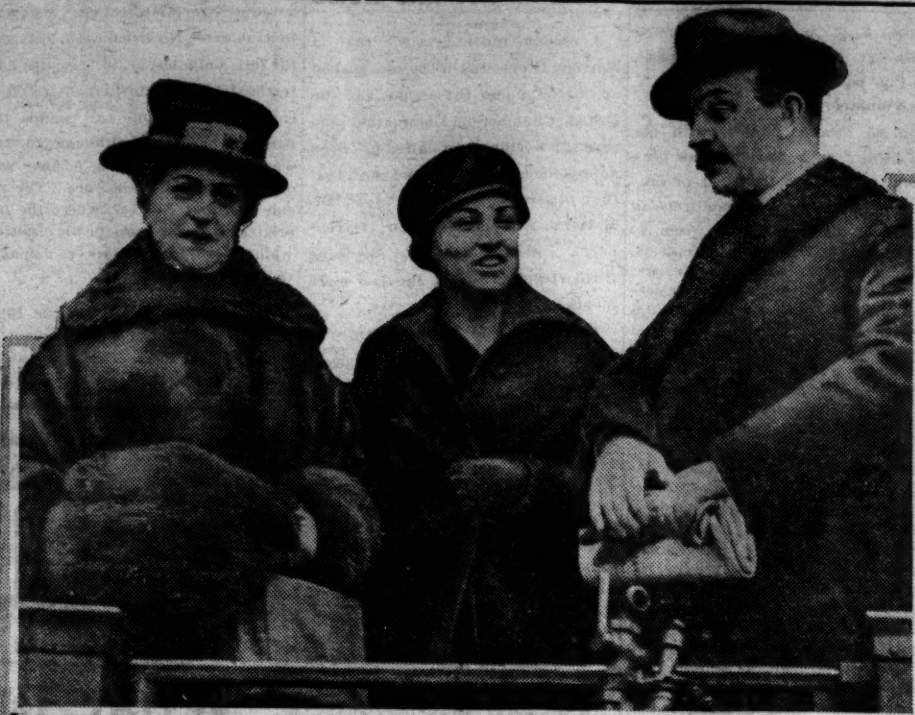
(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
New York, March 16.—Mr. James W. Gerard, the late American Ambassador at Berlin, was greeted with popular demonstrations on his arrival. He made a speech at the City Hall, in which he said: "We bring war with Germany!"

He expressed his confidence in most German-Americans and declared that he would lead a regiment of such without feeling he would be shot in the back.

### Unclaimed Telegrams

Eastern Extension Co.  
March:  
12th—Wong, K., 178 Park Road; London.  
12th—Armenak Tulndjer, Specie bank; Alexandria.  
14th—Bouman; Shameen.  
16th—Lillie Baxley, Passenger Shidzuokamaru; Hongkong.  
16th—Lillie Baxley, Shidzuokamaru; Hongkong.  
17th—Dowerar; Sydney.  
The G. N. Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
February:  
16th—Wayan; Tokio.  
16th—Tingfung; Hongkong.  
16th—Neachungzung; Kobe.  
24th—Kim Russky Postvoy, last-chik 21; Vladivostok.  
28th—Kwangyuenmow; Hongkong.  
March:  
3rd—Tuwah; Hongkong.  
7th—Walter Longwell, Astor; Yokohama.  
9th—Bouman; Hongkong.  
6th—Cecil Spence, passenger, Ten-yomaru; Kobe.  
12th—Russian Engineer Potapoff; Vladivostok.  
15th—Chanioo; Amoy.

## Count and Countess von Bernstorff Off for Germany



COUNTESS VON BERNSTORFF, PRINCESS HATZFELDT & COUNT VON BERNSTORFF  
Above is a photograph taken of Count and Countess von Bernstorff and the Princess von Hatzfeldt upon their arrival at Hoboken to board the steamer Frederik VIII, which was to take the late Ambassador and his suite back to Germany.

Elaborate precautions were taken by police, secret service men and members of the neutrality squad to protect the party from cranks. The co-operation of Great Britain, France and neutral countries was required in order that Germany might get her own Ambassador safely home.

## BRITISH WOMEN VOTE FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Queen and Dominions Representatives' Wives Attend Monster Demonstration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 17.—The Queen was present this afternoon at a crowded meeting of women held at the Albert Hall in favor of National Service. The occupants of the Royal Box included the wives of the representatives of the Dominions. The proceedings were very enthusiastic.

## Zeppelin Destroyed After Raid on Paris

Fleeing, Crippled, from Aeroplane, Is Dropped by Shell; All Its Crew Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, March 17.—An official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: At 5.30 this morning, Zeppelin L.39, which had flown over the region of Paris, was hit by our anti-aircraft guns at a height of 3,500 meters above Compiègne and fell, on fire, into the town-gardens. All the crew perished. Neither the fall of the air-ship nor the explosion of her bombs did any damage.

M. Butin, the Deputy of Compiègne, says that, when the Zeppelin L.39 was falling, four of the crew threw themselves out and came crashing to the ground. The metal buttons on the clothes of the crew enabled the French to identify the vessel as a naval air-ship, with a cubic capacity of 50,000 meters, similar to those last brought down in England.

The Zeppelin fell on a wall separating two gardens and is a mass of formless debris.  
London, March 18.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that the Zeppelin L.39 was staggering homewards, winged, with a French aeroplane overhauling it, when it was a sighted from Compiègne, at daybreak. An incendiary shell from an anti-aircraft battery hit the stern of the airship, which, in a few seconds, was a blazing torch. Its cargo of bombs exploded before the vessel reached the ground.

### IMPERIAL CONFERENCES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 17.—Besides a special series of War Cabinets, to be attended by the representatives of the Dominions and India, an Imperial War Conference will meet at the Colonial Office, presided over by Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The date for the first meeting of the conference has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be March 20. It is expected that the War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference will sit on alternate days.

## Haig Praises Naval Air Squad at Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 17.—The Admiralty announces that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, expressing his appreciation of the fine work done by the naval air squadron attached to the armies in France, states that it has certainly destroyed fourteen hostile air-craft and driven down thirteen, the majority of which were undoubtedly wrecked.

## Save London Strike By Recalling Women Car Drivers' Permits

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 18.—The threatened strike of London busmen, tramwaymen and taxi-cab drivers was cancelled yesterday evening, when it was announced that Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, at the request of Sir George Cave, would cancel the licences of women-drivers.

## NATIONALISTS LIKELY TO COMPEL ELECTION

Bonar Law Says They Are Losing Sympathy by Retarding War Operations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 16.—In the House of Commons, today, referring to the Irish question, Mr. Bonar Law criticised the Nationalists for leaving the House on the 7th. He said that he was not certain whether there was much sympathy with the Nationalists' threat to go into opposition and declared that this might compel an appeal to the country, on the ground that the Nationalists would not let them go on with the war.

There had been no communication from any of the Irish Parties since the debate on the 7th. The Government was earnestly considering the situation.

## Dublin Remains Quiet Over St. Patrick's Day

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 18.—St. Patrick's Day passed very quietly in Dublin.

## AIR-RAID ON ENGLAND; WESTGATE IS BOMBED

Nobody Either Killed or Injured And Only Slight Damage Caused

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 17.—Official—Hostile air-ships made an attack on the south-eastern counties, last night and dropped some bombs in Kent. The raid is proceeding.  
The Press Bureau announces that a hostile aeroplane dropped bombs in Westgate, at 5.30 this morning. Nobody was killed or injured and the damage done was slight.

## Food Before Soldiers Says British Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 16.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated, in connection with the withdrawal of men from the army for agriculture, that the Cabinet has informed the War Office and the Board of Agriculture that it regarded the production of food as even more important than sending additional men into the army.

### TWO NEW GARTER KNIGHTS

Reuter's Service  
London, March 17.—The King has been pleased to create the Marquis of Bath and the Marquis of Salisbury Knights of the Garter.

## CANADIAN MILITIAMEN ARE CALLED TO COLORS

15,000 Put on Home Defence To Relieve Fifty Thousand To Go Abroad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Ottawa, March 16.—Fifteen thousand militia have been called out for home defence, releasing immediately for overseas service fifty thousand men now in training.

### FIX TEA PRICES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 16.—The Press Bureau announces: The Food Controller, Lord Devonport, has arranged that tea shall be retailed from May 1 at 2s. 2d. per lb. and upwards. Forty per cent of the imports of Indian and Ceylon tea will be allocated to the trade, to ensure a reasonable supply. He has also arranged for the retail sale of good, pure coffee at 1s. 6d. per lb. forthwith.

## British Destroyer Mined in Channel

One Sailor Killed; Twenty-Eight Missing; All the Officers Are Rescued

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 16.—The Admiralty announces that an old-type destroyer struck a mine and sank, yesterday, in the Channel. One man was killed and 28 are missing. All the officers were saved.

## Pass Confidence Vote To Italian Ministry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Rome, March 18.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 369 votes to 43.

### MANY WANT HUGHES

34 Constituencies Invite Premier Of Australia to Contest  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Melbourne, March 17.—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, has been invited to contest 34 out of the 75 Federal constituencies. He has decided to contest Bendigo.

## Outlaw Villa Slays Two More Americans

Has Captured Parral And Is Reported Now to Be Moving On Chihuahua

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE  
Washington, March 17.—Villa has killed two more Americans. He has captured Parral and is now moving on Chihuahua.

## Germany Can't Make Separate Peace With Russia, U.S. Opinion

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE  
Washington, March 17.—It is considered here that a separate peace between Germany and Russia is now impossible.

### MIKADO DECORATED

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Tokio, March 17.—Wang Taisieh, the Special Envoy, was received with special ceremony by the Emperor. At noon, he drove to the Imperial Palace, in an Imperial equipage, escorted by a troop of cavalry and accompanied by the Chinese Minister and suite. The presentation of the decoration

conferred on the Emperor by the Chinese Republic was particularly impressive. After the ceremony, the Special Envoy was received in audience by the Empress and then was the guest of honor at an extremely elaborate luncheon, the other guests including the Premier, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Imperial Household and the highest officials of the country. The Emperor was particularly gracious when receiving the decoration, which was accompanied by an autograph letter from President Li Yuan-hung. Decorations have been bestowed on the Special Envoy equal to those worn by the highest potentates in the world.



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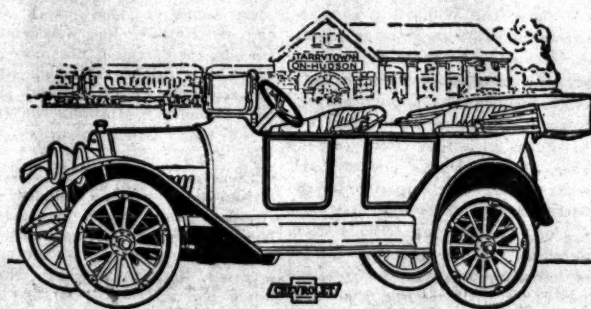
It takes money wisely managed. It takes brains, experience, and money to build a dependable car.

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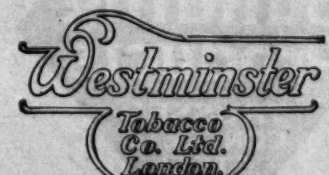
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## U. S. Naval and Military Forces, as Viewed by British Experts

## The American Navy

(By The Times Naval Correspondent)

Under the impulse of a movement for national preparedness during the past few months, the United States has lately formulated plans for an important extension of her naval power.

The motive of the new policy, although primarily defensive, has been announced as an intention to restore to the American War Fleet the position of second place among the navies of the world which it occupied until the large expansion of the German Fleet became operative about eight years ago. There can be no doubt that American opinion has been largely impressed by the naval events of the war, and that it has been felt that, as the strongest neutral nation, the United States must augment her maritime forces if her influence was to be exerted with the weight due to her position in the council of nations. To a greater degree must this apply if she should be forced by circumstances to become involved in the war.

With the assent of the President, the authority of law has been given to many measures making for an increased preparedness in the use of America's chief weapon both for offence and defence. Plans have been laid for the prompt utilization of all the shipyards, engineering works, and manufacturing centers for the production of war material and munitions. Systems of patrol &c., for the protection of harbors, the coastwise traffic, and the trade routes have been worked out, the means selected and scheduled, and orders only are necessary to put them into execution. The maintenance of the Fleet on active service has been investigated, revised lists of clothing, provisions, and fuel compiled, and routes to naval centers, with transportation facilities, studied and arranged for. Much has been done in connection with the supply of a naval reserve force for employment in the Fleet, and also with the enrolment of a naval coast defence reserve, in the establishment of which owners of yachts and motor-boats have expressed their willingness to co-operate. An inventions board was also instituted about 18 months ago, with Mr. T. A. Edison as its chairman, for the mobilization of the inventive genius of the American nation. Finally, a vast programme of construction, covering the years 1917-1921, has been adopted, which aims at a standard of 48 battleships of the Dreadnought type. No ship of this projected increase has yet been laid down, but contracts have been or are about to be placed for 82 vessels to be begun by July 1 next. However, for present purposes the armored naval strength of the United States includes only those vessels which had been authorized before the war.

## Battleships and Cruisers

As regards relative position in battleship strength, the last official return issued by the British Admiralty before the war showed that of vessels under 20 years of age America possessed 30, as compared with the 35 of Germany and 53 of Great Britain. There are no battleships in the United States Fleet, of which type Germany and England had four and nine ships respectively in 1914; but of armored cruisers America had 17, as compared with nine German and 47 British. Of the completed battleships, eight were Dreadnoughts, all armed with the 12in. gun, the most modern being the Arkansas, of 26,000 tons. Since that date there have been added six Dreadnoughts, all armed with the 14in. gun, these being the Texas and New York, of 27,000 tons, the Nevada and Oklahoma, of 27,500 tons, and the Pennsylvania and Arizona, of 31,400 tons. The last-named pair carry twelve 14in. guns.

There are building five other battleships, three of which are more than half completed. It was not until some time after the war had begun that the naval authorities fully recognized the value of the battle-cruiser, and in the new programme six of these vessels are included. At present, however, apart from the battleships, the only other vessels protected by side armor are the older and slower types of armored cruiser, of which the most modern are the four ships of the Tennessee class, of 14,500 tons, carrying as their principal weapon four 10in. guns. These vessels were completed in 1906-8.

The American Fleet is somewhat deficient of fast light cruisers. Only three vessels of this scouting type have been laid down during the past 10 years. These three ships were completed in 1908 and have a speed of about 26 knots. They carry an armament of two 5in. and smaller guns. Out of the 16 light cruisers which appear on the effective list, these are the only vessels which approach in speed and power the numerous fast light cruisers which have been added to the British and German navies in recent years. That the need for this class of vessels has been realized is shown by the inclusion in the new ship-building program of four vessels of the type of 35 knots speed, with an armament of eight 6in. guns and 12 torpedo tubes. Each of these is to carry four aeroplanes, and their construction will no doubt be accelerated.

## Destroyers and Submarines

The destroyer flotilla contains about 70 effective vessels, all of which have been launched since 1900. For some time past it has been usual to construct six every year. The latest boats completed are the Allen, Davis, Rowan, Sampson, Shaw, and Wilkes—it being the custom to name them after American seamen—and these belonged to the 1915 program. They have a displacement of 1,110 tons, a speed of about 30 knots, and carry four 4in. guns, with four twin torpedo tubes. They are thus powerful and swift boats, being superior to the British destroyers of the "L" class of the 1912 program, the last in commission before the war. It is not possible, however, to compare these latest American boats with contemporary vessels turned out from European yards, as particulars of the latter have not been divulged. The American destroyer flotilla has been subjected to severe tests under all weather conditions, and has fulfilled every demand made upon it. Six boats made the world cruise eight years ago.

At an early date the United States began the building of submarines, putting afloat four vessels as far back as 1901. The influence of the war is shown by the inclusion in the new programme of nine fleet submarines and 58 coast submarines. There are now in use about 50 boats, and 31 more are in hand, including several of over 1,000 tons displacement. These vessels, it is reported, are to have a speed of 20 knots on the surface and 12 knots submerged, with an armament of ten torpedo tubes and some 12-pounder guns. With the resources at her disposal in the shape of both Government yards and private establishments the United States should be able quickly and largely to supplement her torpedo flotilla. Forming part of the active Atlantic Fleet, there are 48 destroyers and 23 submarines, each force being under a rear-admiral.

## Aircraft and Personnel

The United States Navy possesses something more than the nucleus of an aviation service. Both in personnel and material, though not in numbers, it compares favorably with those of the European Powers. Its first dirigible airship was delivered in December last from the Connecticut Aircraft Company to the naval

aeronautical station at Pensacola for the final flying tests. This vessel is of the nonrigid type, and has a length of 175ft., with a lift of approximately 7,000lb. It is designed for a speed of between 25 and 30 miles per hour, with an endurance at full speed of two hours, and has a passenger-carrying capacity of seven men.

It is unnecessary to dilate upon the keen spirit and efficiency of the personnel of the United States Navy. No Fleet is subjected to a higher standard of sea training, and the gunnery proficiency of their seamen is a matter upon which the people of the United States may well be proud. There is everything to justify the confidence which the country reposes in its naval strength. Perhaps an increase in the enlisted force is its most urgent need. In this respect it is significant that to afford a crew for the Arizona, the Vermont, Kansas, and New Hampshire were placed in reserve. Indication of the remedies proposed is to be found in the arrangement made to enrol in the Fleet Reserve some 700 or 800 seamen employed in ship navigating the Great Lakes.

## The American Army

(By The Times Military Correspondent)

The military forces of the United States consist of a Regular Army and an organized Militia, or National Guard. The geographical departments for the administration and inspection of both are the Eastern, Central, Southern, Western, Philippines, and Hawaiian. The authorized strength of the Regular Army, since the vote of an increase last year, is 4,847 officers and 111,305 other ranks. Of these, there are at present some 68,000 in the United States, but after deducting 20,000 coast artillery, 12,000 staff corps and departments, and 7,000 miscellaneous, there remain not more than 29,000 as a balance of mobile troops. The remainder of the Regulars are in the Philippines, Hawaii, the Canal zone, China, Alaska, Porto Rico, and Vera Cruz.

There is, on paper, a divisional organization which includes both Regulars and Militia, but actually divisions are not formed until war breaks out, though the Militia are organized into 12 divisions, Nos. 5 to 16 inclusive, by areas, and each of these divisions includes 8,000 infantry. Theoretically, a Field Army consists of three divisions—9 brigades, 27 regiments, 81 battalions, 36,450 infantry. The division in this theoretical organization includes 12,150 infantry, and with the addition of artillery, engineers and services, amounts to something under 20,000 men all ranks.

The Infantry are at present composed of 31 regiments, making up 92 battalions. In war each battalion has four companies of 110 men, or 1,320 per regiment, but the peace strength of the battalion is only 350 and no proper reserve exists. The cavalry number 15 regiments, with an average strength of 980 all ranks. There are but three battalions of engineers, with an average strength of 640 men. The artillery have only 38 batteries, of which 18 are field and 12 mountain, but there is a numerous coast artillery of 170 companies serving guns ranging from 3in. to 16in., and the heavy artillery of an Army may be created from this service. Many officers of the Army are in civil employment, and the establishments are always below strength.

## The Militia

The Militia is composed of units only of the different arms—e.g., regiments, battalions, and companies of infantry, troops of cavalry, batteries of artillery. The nominal strength is 150,000. The war strength of the Eastern Department Militia is 130,000, and there are believed to be not more than 20,000 Militia in the rest of the United States. By July of last year 24,000 Militia were on the Mexican border, and 58,000 more were assembled in concentration camps, but to make up the establishments some 48,000 recruits were

needed. The Army of the United States is the Army of her policy, and this policy was peace.

## The Volunteer Army

But the United States, with her own history as a warning, has been careful to preserve the right of calling up if need be all her citizens to arms. All able-bodied men from 18 to 45 are, with certain exceptions, Militiamen according to statute, and are liable to be called upon to perform military duty in the Militia service of the various States and Territories and in the District of Columbia. The compulsory clauses of the Act are not enforced in time of peace, and service in the Militia, as in the Regular Army, is entirely voluntary.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy. In time of emergency, of which he himself is the judge, he may call out for service, within or without the United States, any number of the organized Militia that he may deem necessary. In other words, the call of the President transfers the organized Militia from their State to the Federal service for general purposes, and it is then considered to belong to that branch of the United States forces known in time of war as the Volunteer Army. In war, or when war is imminent, the Regular Army may, after the Militia has been called out, be further augmented by volunteers whose term of enlistment would probably be for the duration of the war. At the time of the census of 1910 there were over 20,000,000 men liable for service. There are, however, constitutional difficulties in the way of calling out the organized Militia and of sending it to a foreign country as part of an army of occupation, either in case of war or of intervention, unless as an incident of its use in repelling invasion or in executing laws which may be extended over the territory in question.

## Observations

The United States General Staff, and the many eminent American statesmen who have been Secretaries of War or otherwise connected with the Army, must have worked out long ago the plans to be followed in the event of such crisis as has now arisen. The direct and immediate military intervention of the United States Army in a war in Europe is not practicable even were the United States to desire it. The obvious course is to use the highly trained Regulars, and particularly the corps of officers, as the nucleus for the creation of a Volunteer Army, and not to form at a time a larger force than can be properly trained for the very severe test of modern war. The exigencies of the trained cadres does not allow more than a limited force to be trained at a time, and it may possibly be on these lines that the Government will proceed if the rupture of relations is followed by war.

The United States has some great advantages if war comes. She is self-contained and not exposed to serious attack. She is populous and wealthy. Potential internal difficulties may vanish, or be easily overcome if the country be united. A capable General Staff exists to point out the way to be followed, and the West Point training and discipline will assert themselves in a Volunteer Army grouped round the regular cadres. The warlike industries which have been expanded or created for the service of the belligerents will be at America's disposal, and if she elects to aid the cause it is merely a question of time and of will for her to prove that the old fire is not extinct. If the aid of the United States will be more immediately useful in finance and on the seas, the eventual employment of an Army in support of policy must be foreseen.

## DR. MALCOLM TO HEAD CHEFOO NURSING HOME

A recent report stated that a Nursing Home was to be established at Chefoo, under the auspices of the British Chamber of Commerce, and that a doctor had already been approached. It is now learned that the physician referred to is Dr. Malcolm, who has been Dr. Davenport's colleague at the Shantung Road Hospital during the last eight months.

Dr. Malcolm is a Canadian, who has been in China for some years, and has had a wide experience in sanitarium work at home. He is leaving this week for Chefoo, at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce and the members of the British community there.

Cases where a change of air, for general health's sake, and also cases of convalescence after illness, would be greatly helped by the establishment of a nursing home or sanitarium; and Chefoo, by reason of its good seaside climate, and easy access from other China ports, would seem to be a suitable place for it. If the enterprise of the Chefoo British Chamber of Commerce is successful, they will have conferred a great benefit, only only on themselves, but upon all the European and American communities in China.

## News Brevities

Members are reminded that the annual general meeting of the Automobile Club of China will take place on the 22nd inst.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd., of Denmark, advises the public that from April 1, until further notice, the charges for telegrams will be collected at the rate of \$0.32 to equal Fr. 1.00.

Rehearsals for choral works conducted by Mr. R. B. Hurry, Mus.B., are to be commenced today in the Cathedral School; Ladies 5-15; gentlemen 6 p.m. punctually. Copies of the numbers may be had for rehearsal and for private use at those times.

Mrs. E. Manico Gull, whose husband has recently gone home to offer his services to the British Government, is remaining for the present in Weihaiwei.

A fire alarm received from the Central bell tower at 2.17 yesterday.

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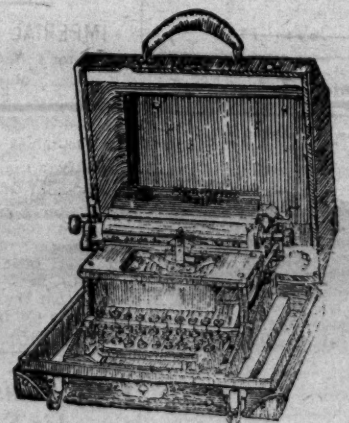
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Travelling Case

day morning brought out Fire Companies Nos. 4 and 7, which found on arrival that a Chinese dwelling house at No. 747 Chekiang Road was well ablaze. No lives were lost, and the fire only lasted 50 minutes as fortunately the timely call received enabled the Brigade to confine the flames to one house, although No. 748, whose inmates dealt in coffins, was on the point of taking fire. The result was that No. 747, where the fire originated, was practically gutted, whilst Nos. 746 and 748 were damaged to a certain extent.

The Shanghai School for the Blind is going to give an entertainment at four o'clock next Thursday afternoon, March 22, at the Lowrie

Institute, Presbyterian Mission, outside the South Gate. The proceeds will go toward helping with the support of the Blind School. Admission is only 20 cents.

## Obituary

Rev. Father Fernandez, O. S. A. News has just been received in Shanghai of the death of the Rev. Father Manuel Fernandez, O.S.A., which occurred at the Convent of St. Augustine, Manila.

Rev. Fernandez was for many years attached to the Augustinian Mission of Shanghai, where he served as Procurator between the years 1894-1901. He was born at Zamora, Spain, in 1859, and spent most of his life in the interest of his Society, in the Far East.

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# HOW BERLIN HEARD UNITED STATES HAD BROKEN RELATIONS

German Leaders Held Responsible for Eventualities; People Confident

Amsterdam, February 5.—A delayed Dutch agency telegram from Berlin says that the B. Z. am Mittag appeared yesterday with a delay of half an hour and published the important news that President Wilson had broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. The news was received via Holland. Although the paper said that official confirmation had not been received, and the correspondent says that it had not been received at 6.30 yesterday evening, no one doubted the truth of the news.

After the appearance of the announcement people formed groups and discussed the report. Feeling was generally calm, determined, and full of confidence. People said Germany's leaders, the Kaiser, the Imperial Chancellor, Marshal von Hindenburg, and General Ludendorff would not have taken this step without estimating all eventualities. Having the firmest confidence in their leadership they awaited the development of events. The seriousness of the situation was not denied, but the resolution to continue unrestricted submarine warfare unchanged, this being considered the only means of enforcing the peace proposals rejected by the Entente. Although President Wilson's step was viewed resolutely, the rupture of relations was in no sense regarded as a declaration of war.

Official circles regret that President Wilson considered it necessary to take this step and that he had not distinguished sufficiently between German good will on the one hand and the Entente's repelling attitude towards Germany's peace attempts on the other. It is hoped that President Wilson's words in his latest speech to other neutrals to follow the example of the United States will find no echo among European neutrals. Germany's measures are directed exclusively against the enemy.

## German Hands Freed

The Cologne Gazette today points out that President Wilson, in referring to the exchange of Notes in the Sussex case, is right when he says that the German Government did not answer his last Note. He ought to have inferred from this silence that Germany did not recognize the standpoint therein stated, but persisted in her solemn declaration of May 4. The new situation of which the German Government then spoke has meantime arisen in every direction. Germany is thereby released from the obligations incurred towards the United States.

For the United States must not deceive herself on this point. President

Wilson's step frees our hands. The extraordinary regards we had introduced in our blockade for the American shipping trade with England disappear. This will greatly lighten the work of our submarines. Now for the first time they will be able to prevent to their full ability American exports to England and France.

The rupture with the United States is regrettable because it means a breach between two countries connected by centuries of friendship, because the German people contributed with millions of its sons to the building up of the American nation, because in many hundred thousands of good American citizens the love of the old German home is not dead and has shown itself in this war to most brilliantly active. Wilson's declaration threatens us with war and signifies politically America's transfer to the camp of Germany's enemies. Neither frightens us, after Hindenburg has declared that "the whole military situation allows us to assume all the consequences which unrestricted submarine warfare entail."

We believe wide circles of our people breathe again today and greet the Washington message with the exclamation, "Wilson has at last shown his colors. We are able at last to treat this enemy as an enemy, and at last to oppose the ceaseless open and secret assistance to our adversaries by this false neutral with our most effective weapon."

## To Be 'Forcibly Prevented'

The Cologne Gazette says that now that England has not renounced her hunger war Germany has no right to observe her promises to the United States. President Wilson would have acted logically had he recognised the justice of the German measures and allowed American ships to make use of the advantages offered them by Germany to avoid the blockaded region.

President Wilson has not done that. He has broken off relations, and thus employs a very strong measure of peaceful pressure. He threatens war if the first means are unsuccessful. The rupture of relations is regrettable, because the United States are no longer neutral. President Wilson's Government no longer remembers its duty to act as the leader of neutrals. Therefore, also, Germany is now compelled forcibly to prevent American shipping traffic in the forbidden region. President Wilson's step does not betoken war, for Congress alone can declare war.

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# VAN, ARMENIAN CITY, IS CONQUERED BY RUSSIANS

Germans Concede Successes To Allies at Monastir; 1,000 Bulgars Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, March 18.—The Russian forces have entered Van, in Armenia.

London, March 16.—A German official communique reports: Repeated and strong attacks made by the French, north-eastward and northward of Monastir, penetrated a narrow stretch of our front, westward of Nizopolis. Elsewhere they failed.

We repulsed French advances between Lake Ochrida and Lake Prespa.

Fighting continues northward of Monastir. The British have occupied the railway-station at Poroi, eastward of Lake Doiran.

Liveliest fighting has occurred between Ochrida and Prespa Lake and northwards of Monastir, but no decision was reached.

We repulsed strong French attacks between Ochrida and Prespa Lake. There was heavy mountain fighting north of Monastir. The heights remain in our possession.

A Bulgarian official communique reports: The enemy violently bombarded our positions, west and north of Monastir.

The communique admits that the French have succeeded in penetrating an advanced trench, south of the village of Megovo, north of Monastir.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica states that, in the course of the last two days' fighting over one thousand Bulgarians have been taken prisoners.

## REPULSE AUSTRIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 18.—An Italian official communique reports: We drove off, with heavy loss, an attack made by the enemy in Cosiba Valley, in Sugana. On Friday night, the

enemy, with their heavy artillery, destroyed our defensive works in the position we gained in San Pellegrino Valley on the 4th and succeeded in occupying the upper portion.

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 22  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 24  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Mar. 27  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 29  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Mar. 29  
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador M. Mar. 31  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 1

## ANCIENT GOLD COINS IN SHIPMENT TO AMERICA

New York, Feb. 7.—For the first time since the beginning of the war a large consignment of Russian gold was received here yesterday for the account of the Allies. It is said some of the gold coin is of ancient date and has evidently reposed in the Treasury at Petrograd for many years. It came via Montreal and is equivalent to about \$25,000,000. It was shipped from a Russian port on the Pacific to Vancouver, eliminating danger from German submarines.

The shipment is the largest received here this year for the account of the Allies. The total imports since Jan. 1 have been \$82,500,000. The gold is to stabilize the exchange market. It is explained no significance attaches to the shipment further than that Great Britain and France desire to greatly strengthen their financial position in this country, to be prepared for any serious international condition that may develop.

As a result of the great demand by Great Britain for coinage, bar silver here yesterday advanced 1 1/2 cents an ounce, to 79 cents, the highest price since the repeal of the Bland silver measure, in 1893. The rise reflects another big advance in London, due to the scarcity of the metal there, said to have been caused by Germany's submarine activity.

## Turks Would Recall Troops For Defence

To Abandon East Front if Germans will Allow It; Plan Universal Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 17.—The Athens correspondent of The Times states that he learns from a diplomatic source that, as a result of their defeats in Mesopotamia, the Turks intend, if the Germans permit, to recall their troops from the east front, to defend the Ottoman territories and also to call out practically the whole male population for military service.

An official despatch on Friday from Mesopotamia reported: After establishing posts on the left bank of the Tigris, thirty miles upstream, General Maude attacked the Turkish rear-guard on the right bank, fifteen miles northward of Bagdad, after a night march, on Wednesday and drove the enemy back three miles. The Turks continued to fall back and at dusk we occupied a portion of the town of Bakubah, on the right bank of the Tigris.

Our machine-guns caused a fire on

today's liveliness, biliousness, or sick-headache will have disappeared if you seek the aid of

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a small Turkish vessel attempting to cross the Tigris, on Tuesday night and it drifted down the river and was captured, with a quantity of ammunition.

An official despatch today reported: After some fighting on the right bank of the Tigris, on Wednesday, the Turkish rear-guard was driven from some ridges to a position covering the railway-station at Mushaidie. We captured this position, early on Thursday morning and, by Friday, the whole enemy force, consisting of the remnants of three divisions, was in full flight towards Samarra.

The King of the Hedjaz has telegraphed, congratulating the British on the occupation of Bagdad, thanking God for the liberation of that city from the criminal hands of the Turks and praying the Almighty to grant victory to those defending justice and civilisation.

## Basketball

Blue Sox were easy for Cincinnati in yesterday's league game. The score was 14 to 5. Play was somewhat slow on account of the wet ground. The details:

Cincinnati:	Red Sox:
Dunks, r.f. .... 8	Bowman, r.f. .... 3
Doyle, l.f. .... 4	Ferris, l.f. .... 0
Prohock, c. .... 0	Canda, c. .... 0
Bowman, g. .... 2	Ollerdesen, g. .... 2
Bond, g. .... 0	Fuxman, g. .... 0

14 5

## Standing of League Teams

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per.	
Cincinnati .....	3	2	0	1000
Amer. Ath. Club .....	1	1	0	1000
Wilmington .....	2	1	1	500
Blue Sox .....	1	0	1	000
Portugal .....	1	0	1	000
Y.M.C.A. ....	2	0	2	000

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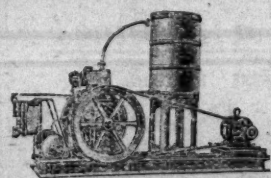
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## WEATHER

Fine weather. Normal monsoon  
along the whole coast.

## DEATH

McINTOSH: On March 10, 1917, at  
West Kilbride, Ayrshire, Scotland,  
Mary, wife of Gilbert McIntosh (by  
cable). 13141.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 20, 1917

## Big News!

WITH the fall of Bagdad, the  
torpedoing of three more  
American ships, one at least with-  
out warning, the abdication of the  
Tsar of Russia and the great Ger-  
man retreat on the West Front, the  
current cup of news may be  
said to be running over. To these  
arresting events is to be added the  
national railroad strike in America  
with its unthinkable potentialities  
and the immediate expectancy that  
the United States and China will  
enter the war on the side of the  
Entente.

With the main phases of most of  
these events we have dealt. The  
capture of Bagdad has stirred both  
the Christian and Moslem worlds  
and is an event that may be inter-  
preted as the beginning of the end  
for Turkey. Tsar Nicholas has fled  
to the Crimea, leaving his capital  
in the hands of the Revolutionary  
Government which appears to be  
settling about its great task of  
restoring order, succoring the  
famishing people, and prosecuting  
the war with energy and efficiency.

As the full extent of the German  
retreat becomes known, it de-  
servedly takes first place in the  
day's news. It is striking, it is  
significant. It opens wide the door  
for speculation as to its meaning.  
The Germans come to bat with the  
usual communique: "For military  
reasons and according to pre-  
arranged plans." That is their  
official version of the retreat. But  
in the Spring of 1915 and in the  
Spring of 1916 no such military  
reasons existed. This year, despite  
all the German claims of the past  
winter, these military reasons have  
come to exist and the German  
leaders are compelled to take them  
into consideration.

We are not told what these mili-  
tary reasons are. It is known that  
the German civilian population has  
been brought to the verge of starva-  
tion and that there have been many  
and serious strikes in the munition  
factories; it is known that the Ger-  
man army is short of many urgently  
needed supplies, especially boots and  
uniforms; it is known, from Luden-  
dorff's juggling with his divi-  
sions, that the man-power question  
has at last become of harrying and  
sinister concern.

Above and behind all this must be  
a German war-weariness, a deadly,  
overpowering hopelessness and de-  
pression, the reaction from the  
early confidence and buoyancy, a  
certain psychological sense of  
solitariness and ostracism—all these  
brain-rats constantly gnawing at  
the German spirit and the Ger-  
man heart. And while the German  
leaders have to combat all these  
enemies, both mental and physical,  
their opponents in the field do not  
even have to think of them.

Still another consideration sug-  
gests itself, this especially in view  
of what has happened in Russia. It  
may be taken for certain that the  
powerful Socialist Party of Germany  
is now in the saddle. What hap-  
pened in Russia can happen in Ger-  
many. That thought, we think,  
must be in everyone's mind. The  
German people could get a reason-  
able peace tomorrow by upsetting  
their government. This they must  
know. The Kaiser could prove his

patriotism and his anxiety for the  
welfare of his people by abdicating,  
thus sparing them further sacrifices  
as useless as they are tragic. This  
he must know. As the sole remain-  
ing Autocrat of Europe, he also  
must experience a sense of loneliness.  
He can find company with Nicholas.  
And misery loves company!

Tong Shao-yi's Opposition To A  
Breach with Germany

(Peking Gazette)

IN another column we publish a  
translation of a joint telegram  
which Mr. Tong Shao-yi and Mr.  
Wen Tsung-yao, co-Director of the  
Port of Pukow, transmitted to Par-  
liament on Saturday in opposition to  
the Government policy against Ger-  
many. It will be seen that Parlia-  
ment is urged to oppose any action  
which is to be followed by China  
either associating herself with  
America or joining the Entente.  
And this pacifist counsel is based on  
the contention that a departure  
from neutrality must lead China to  
war against Germany, which will  
result in internal disturbances with  
disastrous consequences to Chinese  
sovereignty. While this reasoning  
is on the face of it exceedingly  
feeble and unconvincing, there is an  
absence in it of the extravagance  
and irresponsibility which mark the  
late messages sent by Dr. Sun Yat-  
sen to Mr. Lloyd George and the  
Chinese Parliament.

It is greatly to be regretted that  
Mr. Tong Shao-yi has thought it  
necessary to associate himself pub-  
licly with Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the  
latter's opposition to the course  
which both the Government and  
Parliament have decided to take  
against Germany in connection with  
the submarine issue. This opposi-  
tion argues such a complete absence  
of acquaintance with the capital  
facts of the international situation  
in its relation to China that it is  
not unlikely that confidence in Mr.  
Tong Shao-yi as a political leader  
of New China may be shaken. In  
spite of much bitter criticism of the  
man by Mandarins and foreigners,  
a large number of western-educated  
Chinese have been looking to Mr.  
Tong Shao-yi as a leader under  
whom this country would be able  
to re-adjust its ancient life and  
methods of work to the new condi-  
tions and environment created by  
foreign intercourse and influence.  
It is held that such a re-adjustment  
can only be effected under the  
leadership of a Chinese who is  
capable of realizing that, within the  
time at our disposal, the solution  
of what is called the Chinese ques-  
tion demands the assistance of  
efficient foreigners. The question  
is largely one of the modernisation  
of our administrative system in the  
sense of those principles which have  
yielded efficiency and power to  
Western states; and, seeing that  
there are not sufficient Chinese who  
can do the work, it is imperative  
that we summon to our assistance  
competent foreigners to be engaged  
by us as servants and not as the  
servants or agents of a foreign  
Power or set of Powers. But ex-  
perience shows that it is utterly  
useless to leave the engagement  
and the use of such foreigners in  
the hands of Chinese officials who  
are wholly ignorant of the West  
and incapable of understanding and  
working with the foreigner. The  
inevitable result must be the sort  
of Gilbertian situation which we  
are witnessing today in the Capital,  
where a number of highly-paid  
foreign advisers are daily clamor-  
ing for work to do and are regarded  
simply as nuisances by our Man-  
darin rulers.

And this is not incomprehensible.  
You can no more expect one of our  
Mandarin quidnuncs to understand  
and employ rightly a competent  
foreigner than the latter can be  
expected to fathom the curious  
mind of a class of people who fancy  
that they can repel Japanese  
aggression in China by a lavish  
exhibition of "sincerity and frank-  
ness." National salvation by the  
modernisation of our administra-  
tive system will never come to  
China as long as there are not  
among our rulers Chinese who  
know the West and can understand  
and use foreigners in those depart-  
ments of state where Western  
efficiency must be introduced in the  
interests of good government. Not  
a few Chinese see in Mr. Tong  
Shao-yi such an one; and that is the  
reason why they have been looking  
forward to the day when he might  
be called into the active service of  
his country to assist in the modern-  
isation of our methods of adminis-  
tration. But his opposition to a  
course which—among its many  
effects—is calculated to force the  
Mandarins to realise the necessity  
of such an administrative trans-  
formation is not a little discourag-  
ing and surprising.

The reason for this opposition of  
Mr. Tong Shao-yi is so unconvinc-  
ing that a suggestion has been  
made that the real ground of his  
action is less a fear of internal

trouble following a rupture with  
Germany than the party view that  
the Government policy will  
strengthen the Military party and  
their political supporters to such a  
degree that the latter will be in-  
definitely entrenched in power.  
This is certainly not an idle sug-  
gestion, when it is remembered that  
the political opponents of Mr. Tong  
Shao-yi and his party will be in  
possession of large sums of money  
as a result of the Chinese action  
against Germany. And there is no  
need to dilate on the manifold uses  
to which these sums will be applied  
by people who are determined to  
defeat Mr. Tong Shao-yi's party at  
the Parliamentary elections due  
some months hence. On this view  
it seems to us that, if Mr. Tong  
Shao-yi did not see his way to  
challenge his political opponents  
openly in his telegram, he ought to  
have realised the futility of a mes-  
sage, based on a reason that did  
not correspond to reality; and he  
ought to have directed his efforts  
towards moving Parliament to  
secure the proper and national  
application of the money coming  
to the hands of the Government as  
a result of the breach with Ger-  
many. Among other things, he  
might have urged Parliament to  
demand public pledges from the  
Government that this money would  
be applied, first, towards the  
complete restoration of the credit  
of the Bank of China and the can-  
cellation of the moratorium order  
and, next, towards the effective  
disbandment of the "superfluous  
troops" who are at once a menace  
to internal order and peace and an  
insuperable obstacle to the im-  
perative re-organisation of Govern-  
ment finance. If this had been  
done, Mr. Tong Shao-yi would have  
been saved the despatch of a  
message which hardly does his  
knowledge of the internal condi-  
tions of China credit and further  
increases Entente distrust of him  
as a statesman, besides weakening  
his influence with those who—for  
national reasons—would like to see  
him assisting in the government of  
the country.

It would be unreal for us to sug-  
gest that the course of action to be  
taken by the Government in con-  
nection with the war is altogether  
free from danger. It is not; and as  
we see it, there are at least three  
 dangers to be guarded against.  
The first is that the transaction  
may prove too big properly to be  
handled by men unaccustomed to  
foreign ways of thought and action.  
The whole matter is essentially  
foreign in origin and character and  
can only be efficiently dealt with by  
Western-trained Chinese with the  
capacity to think and to act in  
terms of a knowledge and experi-  
ence which no purely Chinese-  
trained mind possesses. To apply  
to this great business, the little  
empirical rules of Mandarin state-  
craft is to invite at once the  
laughter of the nations and grave  
disaster to the future of China.  
What Premier Tuan and his ad-  
visers must understand—if they wish  
truly to serve the interests of their  
country—is that their education  
and training do not enable them  
alone to deal with a problem which  
may well demand the trained  
intelligence of perhaps half-a-dozen  
of the best brains of either England  
or America. In the highest cause  
of China they must be prepared to  
take counsel with and, if necessary,  
to subordinate their views—natu-  
rally founded on a purely Chinese  
envisagement of the matter—to  
those of their own countrymen who  
are in a position to measure the  
mass and direction of the political  
forces in operation in countries that  
they themselves do not know.

The next danger is the creation  
of any precedent in the course of  
the negotiations connected with the  
war which may tempt Japan to  
claim as of right the direct or the  
oblique control and direction of  
Chinese foreign affairs. We have  
repeatedly emphasised this danger;  
and we have insisted that in all  
Entente matters the Chinese  
Government must consult the mem-  
bers of the Entente as an allied  
body and to cease preceding the  
discussion of any question with the  
representatives of the Entente in  
Peking by any secret consultation  
in Tokio between Mr. Chang Tsun-  
hsiang, the Chinese Minister to  
Japan, and Viscount Motono, the  
Japanese Foreign Minister.

The third danger is the one  
which we have already indicated—  
the improper use, for party and  
parliamentary purposes, of money  
to be received as a result of the  
Chinese action against Germany.  
This danger can be eliminated by  
Parliament insisting upon the pro-  
duction of a special budget showing  
the proposed application of the  
money—which must include the  
complete resumption of specie pay-  
ment and the disbandment of troops  
—and the rigid auditing of the ex-  
penditure by the Board of Audit,  
assisted by its foreign advisers, to  
be followed by a full report to  
Parliament. Let this be done, and  
at least one concrete advantage will  
ensue to the country from China's  
abandonment of her neutrality.

## China And The Peace Conference: Problems Of Treaty Revision

By M. T. Z. Tyan, LL.D. (London)  
Lecturer on International Law,  
Tsing Hua College, Peking; and  
Author of "The Legal Obligations  
arising out of Treaty Relations be-  
tween China and Other States" (in  
the press).

## PART II.

## International Garrisons

III.—The "Boxer" outrages must not  
be suffered to occur again, so "The  
Chinese government has conceded the  
right to the Powers . . . to occupy  
certain points, to be determined by an  
agreement between them for the  
maintenance of open communication  
between the capital and the sea" (18).  
The stationing of such international  
garrisons, it cannot be gainsaid, strikes  
directly at the center of authority. It  
renders the territorial government  
powerless to defend itself against any  
hostile invasion, as any erection of  
forts for the protection of the capital  
will "impede free communication be-  
tween Peking and the sea." The pro-  
tocol itself mentions no date when the  
cession guards as well as inter-  
national garrisons may be withdrawn  
(19), but it appears that their main-  
tenance is conditional upon the  
powers' conception of the ability of  
China to afford the legations adequate  
protection (20).

## Low Tariff

IV.—When foreign goods enter  
Chinese ports they pay a duty of only  
6% *ad valorem* (21), although since  
1902, when the import tariff was last  
revised, certain goods have been as-  
sessed on their specific values. This  
assessment is admittedly meager, in  
view of the fact that the maximum  
duties at present collected are based  
on the average values ruling in 1897-  
1899 (22). Considering the increase in  
recent years in the price of all com-  
modities, the duty as actually levied  
is therefore somewhat less than 4%  
*ad valorem*; whereas Chinese goods  
entering other countries are dutiable  
to the extent of from 20% to 40%.  
Moreover, when duty has once been  
paid on imported articles, they may be  
re-exported within three years, with-  
out further payment, if they are  
destined for another open port; or  
the merchant may apply for a draw-  
back certificate entitling him to a  
refund of the amount originally paid,  
if the goods are bound for a foreign  
port. If the merchant exports Chinese  
goods to foreign countries, the export  
duty is similarly levied at 5% *ad  
valorem*.

## Coasting Trade &amp; Inland Navigation

V.—The coasting trade as well as  
the navigation of inland waters are  
privileges usually reserved in their  
countries for the subjects of the  
territorial government; in China, how-  
ever, they are both enjoyable by the  
alien (23). The former privilege is  
granted in these terms:—"Chinese  
produce may be carried coastwise  
from one open port to another on  
paying Tariff duty at the port of ship-  
ment and coast-trade duty (the  
amount of which shall be one-half of  
the Tariff duty) at the port of dis-  
charge. Chinese produce brought in  
from another port, if re-exported  
coastwise within twelve months, will  
be entitled to a drawback certificate  
for the half-duty paid, and no export  
duty will be charged on shipment;  
but the one-half Tariff duty or coast-  
trade duty will again be charged at  
the port of discharge" (24). The  
latter privilege is granted as follows:  
—"British merchant ships shall have  
authority to trade upon the Yangtse  
River" (25). Since 1858 this con-  
cession has been considerably en-  
larged, until today the alien may  
navigate for trading purposes the  
greater portion of China's inland  
waters.

It is claimed that such right of  
inland navigation also applies to for-  
eign warships, since "British ships of  
war coming for no hostile purposes,  
or being engaged in the pursuit of  
pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all  
ports within the dominions of the Em-  
peror of China and shall receive every  
facility for the purchase of provisions,  
procuring water, and, if occasion  
requires, for the making of repairs" (26).  
Moreover, it is contended that  
such a right carries with it the ad-  
ditional permission to make hydro-  
graphic investigations in any Chinese  
ports. Thus in 1890, the right having  
been challenged in the case of a  
French man-of-war which had been  
engaged in surveying and sounding  
one of the non-open or closed ports,  
it was unanimously held by the for-  
eign representatives at Peking that it  
was a treaty right. Colonel Denby,  
the United States minister, reported  
the matter to his government and  
remarked that, as China had no  
scientific officers, she had no good  
reason to object to the completion of  
the humanitarian work of sounding  
and charting her coasts by foreign  
officers, although "the great maritime  
countries of Europe might prohibit  
such surveys." He continued:—"It  
happens that we are the only nation

that has a treaty which by just  
intendment may be held to include this  
subject. The 8th article of the treaty  
of June 18, 1858, reads as follows:—  
"Whenever national vessels of the  
United States of America, in cruising  
along the coast and among the ports  
opened for trade for the protection of  
the commerce of their country, or for  
the advancement of science, shall  
arrive at or near any of the ports of  
China, the commanders of said ships  
and the superior local authorities of  
government shall, if it be necessary,  
hold intercourse on terms of equality,"  
etc. (27). This appears to be a rather  
exaggerated view, since the word  
"port" according to the context of  
the treaties, refers merely to open  
ports or treaty ports, within which  
these public ships may be stationed  
for the protection of their nationals  
commerce. The work of sounding  
and charting the Chinese coast may  
be humanitarian; but the consent of  
the territorial government should at  
least be obtained.

## Most-Favored-Nation Clause

VI.—Under the most-favored-nation  
clause, China is not to discriminate  
one alien against another, but all for-  
eigners must be treated on the same  
footing in such matters as tariff im-  
posts, right of trade, commerce and  
navigation, etc. If any modifications  
are to be introduced thereto, such  
amendments will likewise be applied  
to all, and whatever extensions thereof  
are granted to one state will *ipso facto*  
be enjoyed by all. Moreover, this  
clause is also invoked against the  
nationals of the grantor. Accord-  
ingly, China may impose a tax on the  
articles manufactured by the alien in  
its ports, but "such tax shall neither  
be other than that payable by the  
Chinese subjects, nor higher" (28).

Or it may prohibit an alien vessel  
from navigating a particular inland  
waterway, provided the regulation is  
equally applicable to a Chinese vessel  
(29). In 1890 an attempt was made  
to subsidise the China Merchants  
Steamship Navigation Company, a  
Chinese concern operating in com-  
petition with foreign companies, by  
remitting a portion of the import  
duties on goods imported by native  
merchants in their vessels, as well as  
relaxing the customs examination re-  
gulations relating to the personal  
effects of Chinese officials travelling  
therein. When it was subsequently  
discovered that these exemptions  
would constitute an evasion of Article  
III of the American treaty of 1880,  
which provides that no other or higher  
duties will be imposed upon American  
vessels or cargoes "than are imposed  
or levied on vessels or cargoes of any  
other nation or on those of Chinese  
subjects," they were however rescinded  
upon the protest of the British  
minister (30).

## Special Protection

VII.—In all treaties it is provided  
that the subjects or citizens of the  
contracting parties shall each within  
the dominions or territories of the  
other enjoy full protection in person  
and property. In China, however, the  
alien enjoys a special right of protec-  
tion, according to which the territorial  
authorities shall defend him from all  
insults and injuries, and if his dwell-  
ings or property be threatened or at-  
tacked by mobs, incendiaries or other  
violent or lawless persons, the local  
authorities, on the requisition of his  
consul, shall immediately dispatch a  
military force to disperse the rioters,  
apprehend the guilty individuals, and  
punish them with the utmost rigor  
of the law (31). This right is further  
extended to imply that no embargo  
shall be placed by the territorial  
authorities on his vessels and prop-  
erty; "nor shall they be seized or  
forcibly detained for any pretence of  
the public service; but they shall be  
suffered to prosecute their commerce  
in quiet, and without molestation or  
embarrassment" (32). Even in time  
of war between the territorial govern-  
ment and a third state, the right shall  
exempt the alien from all compulsory  
military service whatever, whether in  
the army, navy, or national guard or  
militia; from all contributions,  
whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed  
as a compensation for personal  
service; and, finally, from forced  
loans, charges, requisitions, and war  
contributions, unless imposed on real  
property when he shall pay them  
equally with a Chinese (23).

In international theory and practice  
it is generally admitted that, in the  
case of injuries to the person or prop-  
erty of aliens residing within his  
dominions, the liability of the  
territorial sovereign is predicated only  
where he could have foreseen as well  
as prevented the awkward con-  
sequences. If the actual violence  
could not have been either foreseen  
or avoided by any exercise of vigilance  
on his part or that of his officers, the  
territorial sovereign is absolved from  
blame. *Nemo tenetur ad impossibile*.  
To hold him to strict accountability in  
all cases is to compel him to place

alien subjects on a more favorable  
footing than that accorded to his own  
subjects (34). In China, however, the  
above equitable doctrines have gener-  
ally been disregarded, and until re-  
cently the territorial government has  
always been held to an absolute re-  
sponsibility (35). The burden imposed  
upon China is most irksome. Were  
aliens not entitled to the rights of  
extraterritoriality wherever they  
reside or travel in China, the territorial  
sovereign would have complete  
jurisdiction over their person and  
property and so could be held respon-  
sible for their fullest protection. As  
we have seen, however, even this much  
is not admitted or conceded by  
Western governments in their  
relations with one another (36); but  
add the embarrassments of extrater-  
ritoriality and the consequent dimi-  
nution of jurisdiction over foreigners to

the shoulders of China, and the in-  
justice of holding her to absolute  
responsibility becomes at once ap-  
parent.

Then there is the question of ex-  
orbitant claims for compensation and  
indemnification. When the Chinese  
government demanded an indemnity  
for the losses of Chinese residents in  
Rock Springs (Wyoming), twenty-  
eight of whom had been massacred  
and fifteen wounded by some 150  
armed alien miners, Secretary Bayard  
replied as follows:—"The government  
of the United States recognises in the  
fullest sense the honorable obligation  
of its treaty stipulations, the duties of  
international amity, and the poten-  
tiality of justice and equity, not tram-  
meled by technical rulings nor limited  
by statute. But among such obligations  
are not the reparation of injuries or  
the satisfaction by indemnity of  
wrongs inflicted by individuals upon  
other individuals in violation of the  
law of the land. Such remedies must  
be pursued in the proper quarter and

(Continued on Page 7)

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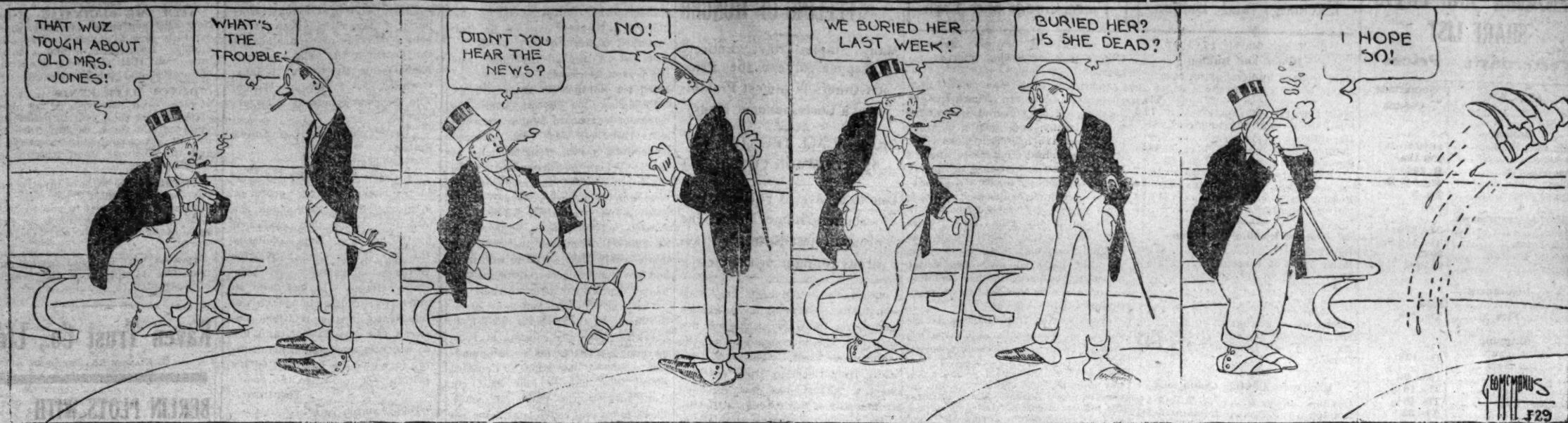
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## Bringing Up Father

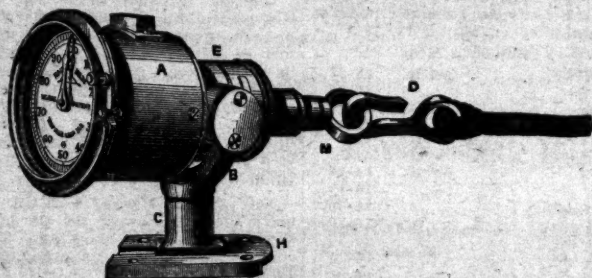


By George McManus



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China And The  
Peace Conference

(Continued from Page 6)

through the avenues of justice marked out for the reparation of such wrongs. The doctrine of the non-liability of the United States for the acts of individuals committed in violation of its laws is clear as to acts of its own citizens, and a *fortiori* in respect of aliens who abuse the privilege accorded them of residence in our midst by breaking the public peace and infringing upon the rights of others" (37). But for the murder of two German missionaries in Shantung in 1898, Germany obtained the lease of Kiaochow Bay, and for the death of a French priest in the same year, France obtained an indemnity of Tls. 1,200,000 as well as mining rights in six districts, extending over six degrees of longitude, in the heart of Szechuen (38). What is more, in most cases indirect as well as illegal

claims were also demanded and paid under protest, so much so that in 1930 the Commission on Indemnities, appointed by the foreign representatives to examine the claims to be presented to the Chinese government in respect of foreign losses arising out of the "Boxer" troubles, decided to abrogate the former practices and laid down that "damages shall not be claimed, except in cases which are immediate and direct consequences of the anti-foreign movement" (39). Even then China has to pay an indemnity of Hk. Tls. 450,000,000 (£67,500,000), which is to include the liquidation of the various allied governments' expenses involved in their joint military expedition (40). The amortisation is to spread over thirty-nine years and to bear interest at 4% per annum, so that by 1940 the total indemnity paid will have amounted to Hk. Tls. 982,238,150 (£147,335,722).

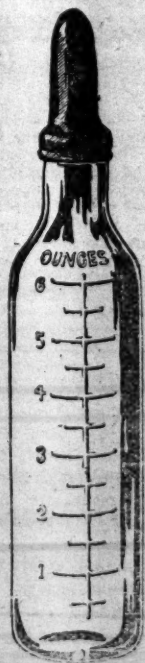
(Note: Part III in this discussion will be published tomorrow.)

18. Art. 9, 1901 International Protocol.  
19. According to Art. 8 of the Japanese treaty of 1903, when such withdrawal shall take place, a place shall be set apart in the inner city of Peking for international trade and residence.  
20. Of late years a few states have either withdrawn their troops or cut down their number. Russia, for example, proposed to the other powers and actually executed such a withdrawal in December, 1913.  
21. Those goods entering China by the overland routes—e.g., from Russia, Burmah, Annam, etc.—pay only two-thirds of the levy at the maritime custom houses.  
22. Art. 6, 1901 International Protocol.

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## The Mocking Of Gray

"As an exponent of what Matthew Arnold called the 'vile art' of parody, which languishes in these serious times, Mr. Squire is in the front rank," says the Times, reviewing his new book of parodies, "Tricks of the Trade" (Martin Secker, 2s. 6d.). "The second part of the book is called 'How we would have done it,' and here is Mr. Squire's suggestion, of what would have happened if Gray, the author of the famous 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' had written 'Spoon River Anthology.' Doubtless in this neglected spot is laid some village Nero who has missed his due.

Some Bluebeard who dissected many a maid, And all for naught, since no one over knew. Some poor bucolic Borgia here may rest Whose poisons sent whole families to their doom, Some hayseed Herod who, within his breast, Concealed the sites of many an infant's tomb. Types that the Muse of Masfield might have stirred Or waked to ecstasy Gaboriau, Each in his narrow cell at last interred, All, all are sleeping peacefully below.

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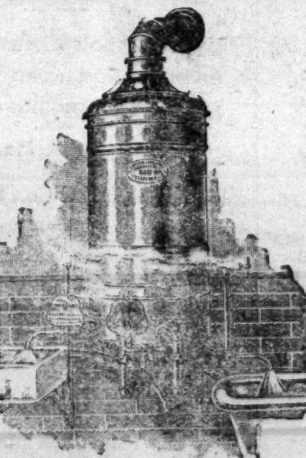
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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
Closing	
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B.	\$640 So.
Chartered	\$50 So.
Rum-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
<b>Marine Insurance</b>	
Canton	Tls. 370
North China	Tls. 150 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 150 S.
Yangtze	Tls. 350 S.
<b>Fire Insurance</b>	
China Fire	\$155
Mongkong Fire	Tls. 360
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128
"Shell"	1038. 9d.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 16 1/2
Shanghai Tug (I)	Tls. 46 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 35
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 60.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50 B.
Raub	Tls. 2.40 S.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$125
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 88
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 So.
Mongkong Wharf	Tls. 81 S.
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Wellington Land	Tls. 2 B.
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-w. Co.	Tls. 145
E-w. Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 77 1/2 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtze	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 101
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$119 B.
Green Island	Tls. 10.90 B.
Langkate	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holt	\$15 1/4 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$92 1/2 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$9 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$17 1/2 S.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 11 1/2 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 1 1/2 Sa.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.35 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36 1/2
Batu Anam 1915	Tls. 1.40
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 1/2 Sa.
Butt	Tls. 1.32 1/2
Chemor United	Tls. 1.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1.235
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2
Kapayan	Tls. 1.10
Kapayan	Tls. 30
Karat	Tls. 16
Kota Pahros	Tls. 10 S.
Krookak Java	Tls. 19
Pahang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Pengalan Durian	Tls. 10 B.
Permatas	Tls. 3.85 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samangas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekes	Tls. 7 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 15
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 15
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 Sa.
Sungala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Sua Mangas	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 2
Talping	Tls. 1.12 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 23
Tebong	Tls. 2.40 B.
Uluohri	Tls. 6 B.
Zikahro	Tls. 6 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cutty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 76 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 84 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 240 B.

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## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 19, 1917.  
Money and Bullion  
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ = Tls. @ = \$  
Mex. Dollars. Market rate 72.3  
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...  
Bar Silver 1815  
Copper Cash 1815  
Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 3/3 1/2 = Tls. 6.07  
Exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. \$ 8.36  
Peking Bar 311.50  
Native Interest .02

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 35 1/2 d.  
Bank Rate of Discount 5 1/2 %  
Market rate of discount:  
3 m-s. 1 %  
4 m-s. 1 %  
6 m-s. 1 %  
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.  
Ex. Paris on London 27.80  
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2  
Consols .02

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 3-3 1/2  
London Demand 3-3 1/2  
India (nominal) T.T. 239  
Paris Demand 46 1/2  
Paris T.T. 46 1/2  
New York Demand 78 1/2  
New York T.T. 78 1/2  
Hongkong Demand 64  
Hongkong T.T. 64  
Japan T.T. 195  
Batavia T.T. 195

## Bank's Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2  
London 4 m-s. Dcoy. 3-5 1/2  
London 6 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2  
London 6 m-s. Dcoy. 3-5 1/2  
Paris 4 m-s. 47 1/2  
New York 4 m-s. 81 1/2

## CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-CHANGE FOR MARCH

\$1 = Hk. Tls. 5.12  
Hk. Tls. 1 = France 5.43  
" " 1 = Marks 14.44  
" " 1 = Hk. Tls. 1.08  
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.81  
" " 1 = Rupees 2.93  
" " 1 = Rouble 3.23  
" " 1 = Mex. \$ 1.50  
Nominal

## Stock Exchange

Transactions

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, March 19, 1917.

Official  
H. and S. Banks \$640.00  
S. and H. Wharf Tls. 70.00  
Almas Tls. 11.50  
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.25  
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.35  
Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1.60  
Chemor Tls. 1.47 1/2  
Shanghai Dock Tls. 87.00

## Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

## BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, March 19, 1917.

Official  
Pengkangs Tls. 10.00 cash  
S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1913  
Almas Tls. 11.50  
Direct  
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.15 cash  
Serembae Tls. 1.00 cash  
Kotas Tls. 9.50 cash

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## Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

America's lead has now been

adopted by China in regard to the

breaking off of diplomatic relations

with Germany, and, judging by trade

indications, the merchant class views

with equanimity its Government's

action. There is evidence of plenty

of enquiry coming forward from sea-

men and other important centers,

earn having benefited considerably in

price during the week, while values

have been further stimulated by the

ceasing exchange. Holders of stocks

of other unimportant piece goods are

becoming very firm in their demands,

so the business recovered is of small

extent.

Prices quoted from Lancashire are

still at a satisfactory high level, but

orders, with the present dropping

silver market, are a dead letter.

Grey shirtings, e.g. 2 1/2 yds. a

yard, are very quiet, and enquiries

have turned down business for

higher prices and no sales appear

to have been made. Prices at auc-

tion advanced about a pace a piece

all round.

9 yds. to 11 lbs.—Market very firm,

though private business is limited to

a few sales of best qualities, includ-

ing No. 1 at Tls. 3.30, No. 2, Blue

bureau at Tls. 3.10, Blue bag at Tls.

3.10, and Blue horse (11 lbs.) at Tls.

3.10. At auction an advance of one

to two pence per piece was estab-

lished.

12 lbs. 25 inches.—Buyers for Sze-

chen have been putting forward en-

quiries but very little cargo is offer-

ing at present prices. Sales are

made public in Red Cock at Tls. 6.20

and Blue Large Stag at Tls. 5.10.

Auctions very quiet.

Jeans.—A sale of Three Stagheads

30 yds. is reported at Tls. 4.75, this

being an advance of 15 candareens on

the last sale reported.

White Shirtings.—The demand con-

tinues satisfactory but sellers are

holding for increased prices and the

amount of business done is, therefore

not very large. Sales coming to our

notice are:—Large Dog at Tls. 7.50,

Flower No. 1 at Tls. 6.30, Man and

Cash at Tls. 5.10, Gold Wagon at

Tls. 5.80, Theater at Tls. 5.75, Monkey

at Tls. 5.55, Two Men and House at

Tls. 5.55, Lotus at Tls. 5.40, and Two

Old Men at Tls. 5.30. Prices ad-

vanced 5 candareens to a pace a

piece at auction.

Drills and Sheetings.—We have

nothing to report in these.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Little

or no business appears to have been

done during the week and the lack

of demand is reflected in auction

prices which show a slight falling

off all round.

Cotton.—With the steady decline

in exchange which we have been ex-

periencing during the last week, the

price of the local staple has advanced

considerably and quite a good

business has been done in nearly

all grades. Quotations are Tang-

chow Tls. 25.50 to Tls. 26.30. Four

chop Tls. 24.60. Steam Ginned at

Tls. 24.50 and Ordinary Shanghai at

Tls. 24.40.

Liverpool quotations are cabled

by Reuter as follows. Middling

American at 12.50d. Egyptian at

22.90d. and Bengal Cotton at 9.80d.

per lb.

Local Yarn.—A steady advance in

prices is manifest, but the volume

of business has not been very large,

sellers anticipating higher rates than

what dealers are at present willing

to pay; sales are reported as fol-

lows:—

10s. 300 Bales President at Tls.

91.00.

12s. 100 Bales Anchor at Tls.

102.00.

14s. 100 Bales Four Hee at Tls.

106 1/2 at Tls. 107.00.

16s. 500 Bales Phoenix at Tls.

110.00 to Tls. 111.00. 500 Bales Two

Tiger at Tls. 110 1/2 at Tls. 112 1/2. 500

Bales Dragon at Tls. 110.00 to Tls.

112.00 and 500 Bales Wedding at

Tls. 111.00 to Tls. 113.00.

20s. 1,000 Bales Three Joss at

Tls. 117.00 to Tls. 118.00. 1,000

Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 118.00 to

Tls. 119.00. 1,000 Bales Five Man

chop at Tls. 119.00 to Tls. 120.00.

Indian Yarn.—Prices have advanced

sharply, being approximately Tls.

5.00 per bale higher than last week,

but sales have fallen off to about

300 Bales of the lower counts as

follows:—

No. 10s. 50 Bales Sorab at Tls.

102.00, and 125 Bales Tricumdass at

Tls. 100.00.

No. 12s. 25 Bales China at Tls.

98.25, 50 Bales Currimbhoy at Tls.

99.25, and 50 Bales Elphinstone at

Tls. 98.50.

Japanese Yarn.—These spinnings

have also advanced two to five taels

per bale with business reported as

follows:—

No. 16s. 50 Bales Blue Fish at Tls.

121.00, 50 Bales Woman and Boat

at Tls. 121.00, and 50 Bales Three

Horse at Tls. 120.00.

No. 20s. 300 Bales Red Fisherman

at Tls. 122.00.

SCARCITY OF FOOD  
IN GERMANY MAKES  
FEELING OF HUNGER

Many Staples Have Entirely  
Disappeared, and the Price  
Of Others Is Almost Prohibi-  
tive, a Correspondent Finds

'HUNGRY ALL THE TIME,'  
IS A COMMON COMPLAINT

Due to a Lack of Fats and Oils  
—Soldiers Home From The  
Front Protest Bitterly—Prac-  
tically No Eggs or Cheese

Stockholm, January 20.—Food conditions in Germany have changed greatly for the worse in the last five months. The correspondent of the Associated Press, who had been away from Germany since the first week in August, has just returned from a stay of three weeks in Berlin. He found that many staples of food had altogether disappeared from the markets, others had grown so dear that they are beyond the reach of any but the well-to-do, the daily allowance of potatoes had been reduced to ten ounces, and that either a shortage of flour or a disordered distribution of it among the bakers had resulted in long lines of buyers standing for hours in front of the bakeries.

Maximum prices of the foodstuffs controlled by the Government are still very low for potatoes and bread, and comparatively low for meats. Potatoes cost only 72 cents the standard bushel of 60 pounds, and bread a little less than 3 1/2 cents a pound. But the potato allowance is insufficient for people who have little but bread and potatoes to eat, and has to be eked out with turnips. No Eggs or Cheese

It had been hoped to allow one egg per person each two weeks in Greater Berlin, but the last one-egg allowance was made five weeks ago and another is not promised until February. When the correspondent left Berlin in August it was still possible to buy cheese. Since the end of August there has been no cheese on the market. It is said that considerable quantities are being imported from Holland, but it goes apparently to the front, except for small quantities allowed the restaurants and hotels.

Another serious reduction of available foodstuffs has been the expropriation for control by the Government of all canned vegetables. Four or five weeks ago the dealers were permitted to sell a fractional part of their stock, but only two cans on each bread card. Permission to sell a further part is expected to be granted again soon, but the dealers are to be compelled to open each can before selling it, so as to force the buyers to consume it at once and not hoard it.

## Fats and Oils Lacking

The weekly allowance of meat of all kinds in the Greater Berlin municipalities runs from 5 1/2 to 8 1/2 ounces. The cheapest varieties cost about 60 cents a pound, the dearest, 72 cents.

One of the most serious deprivation continues to be the lack of fats and oils. The weekly allowance of butter and margarine together is a little less than three ounces per head. Oil is so expensive that it is out of the reach of the great majority. The correspondent paid \$3.12 for about two-thirds of a pint of hazel nut oil to be used for frying. Goose fat costs \$4.50 per can of 17 3/5 ounces, and

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 55 Bankers, London, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. F. Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Americas: Hiole, Puket.  
Bangkok: Ipoh, Kangoon.  
Batavia: Karachi, Saigon.  
Bombay: Klang, Seremban.  
Calcutta: Kobe, Singapore.  
Canton: Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.  
Cebu: Madras, Sourabaya.  
Colombo: Malacca, Taiping.  
Delhi: Manila, (F. M. S.).  
Fochow: Medan, Tavo (Lower).  
Haiphong: New York, Burma.  
Hankow: Peking, Tientsin.  
Hongkong: Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.  
Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.  
Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.  
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.  
Douchery, Peking, Tourane.  
Haiphong, Papeete.  
Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

## Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at: Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

## President:

JEAN JADOT  
Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Alsace.  
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 18,500,000  
\$23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG

## Court of Directors:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.  
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy  
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

## Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.  
Bankok, Johore, Penang.  
Batavia, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.  
Bombay, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.  
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.  
Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.  
Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya.  
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.  
Harbin, New York, Tsingtau.  
Hiole, Yokohama.

## London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully paid) ..... 55,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 24,600,000  
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,743,000

Head Office: Petrograd.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

## Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies  
Bombay, Hanoi, Peking.  
Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai.  
Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin.  
(Kwan, Hongkong, Tsingtau, chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok.  
Chefoo, Nicolayovsk, Yokohama.  
Dalny (Dalren o-A).  
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

## Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI, Manager.

Q. CARRERE, and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00

Reserves ..... \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both tels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$60,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:  
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Tientsin, etc., etc.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

## 2 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

## SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

## Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,500 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC  
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

## HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

## BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... " 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... " 20,800,000

## London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

## Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liao-yang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up, U.S. \$3,250,000.00  
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... \$321,774.11  
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colón (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of the Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business. Issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klunkiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital ..... Guilds 60,000,000 (about 15,000,000)  
Reserve Fund ..... Guilds 9,225,431 (about 1827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermin Padjang Soerakarta, Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balei Cheribon Pekalongan Tebin-Tingri Djember Penang Tegal Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatjap Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden Makassar Singapore Medan Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 per cent annum. For 6 months at 4 per cent annum. For 12 months at 5 per cent annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital .. H. \$2,000,000  
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ..... H. \$1,357,350  
Reserve Fund ..... H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of "exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 3 per cent annum. For 6 months at 4 per cent annum. For 12 months at 5 per cent annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKWUN, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

6555

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

1, Klunkiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000

Reserves ..... Yen 1,470,000

Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimomoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

New York Bankers:

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).

Tel. No. 4663 (Comptadore Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antiochus ..... Mar. 5

Atsuta Maru ..... Feb. 13

Carmarthenshire ..... Jan. 22

City of Corinth ..... Feb. 20

Hitachi Maru ..... Feb. 25

Iyo Maru ..... Mar. 11

Kioto ..... Jan. 13

Somali\*\* ..... Jan. 13

Suwa Maru ..... Jan. 29

Tsuruga Maru ..... Feb. 13

For Marseilles, etc.

Cordillere ..... Feb. 21

Gemini ..... Feb. 8

Portheos ..... Feb. 3

For New York

Eurymedon ..... Dec. 23

Toyooka Maru ..... Feb. 1

Tsushima Maru ..... Dec. 13

For San Francisco, etc.

Korea Maru ..... Feb. 16

Siberia Maru ..... Mar. 1

Tenyo Maru ..... Mar. 9

Venezuela ..... Mar. 4

For Seattle

Yokohama Maru ..... Feb. 19



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 20	5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 21	..	New York via Panama	Tobira maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	..	San Francisco	Enador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Apr 3	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	San Francisco	Shiyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 18	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 19	..	San Francisco	Feris maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 26	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 20	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Nigata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	8.30	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 23	8.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 24	11.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugomaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 29	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kusasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 29	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 31	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
.. 31	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 20	1.00	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1	5.30	London etc.	Kilano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 20	8.30	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 20	9.00	Hongkong & Canton	Chenau	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	9.00	Amoy & Swatow	Taishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 20	9.00	Wenau via Ningpo	Poochi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	9.00	Amoy & Swatow	Hsiao	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	9.00	Amoy & Swatow	Kwangtong	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	9.00	Amoy & Swatow	Choyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	9.00	Amoy & Swatow	Hsin Ninghai	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	9.00	Amoy & Swatow	Shikana	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	9.00	Amoy & Swatow	Holow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	9.00	Amoy & Swatow	Sunling	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	9.00	Amoy & Swatow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	9.00	Amoy & Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	9.00	Amoy & Swatow	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 21	9.00	Amoy & Swatow	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 20	8.30	Dalry	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 20	8.30	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	8.30	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	Jap.	J. M. & Co.
.. 21	9.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tsueno maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 21	9.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	9.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kiangping	Chi.	K. M. A.
.. 21	9.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	9.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 21	9.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 20	8.30	M.N. Hankow etc.	Taiwan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	8.30	M.N. do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 20	8.30	M.N. do	Wachang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	8.30	M.N. do	Sechuen	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Kiangtong	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Lafo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Loongwo	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Fungting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Kiangtung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Luenbo	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Sulwo	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	8.30	M.N. do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 18	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2888	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
.. 18	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghai	2161	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
.. 19	Japan	Fushimi maru	1516	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NSCW
.. 19	Hongkong	Sinking	1516	Br.	B. & S.	NSCW
.. 19	Swatow	Choyang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SRW
.. 19	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKE
.. 19	Hongkong	Kwangtong	1586	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
.. 19	Hankow	Shangyang maru	2228	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKE
.. 19	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1222	Chi.	K. M. A.	KMAW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 18	Hankow etc.	Tehbain	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 18	Tientsin	Oto maru	567	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 18	Hankow etc.	Hsin Peking	2888	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	1287	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 18	Hankow etc.	Sultan v. Langkat	3303	Dut.	B. & S.
.. 18	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	Hankow etc.	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 18	do	Yokoyama maru	1917	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 18	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2888	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghai	2161	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BMB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	3213	10	314	Brumby
BP	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190	3	47	Bryan
PAOB	Feb. 11	Cruise	Quinos	Am. g-b.	350	6	29	Hanson
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Satan	Am. g-b.	248	6	29	Timberlake
4P	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	326	6	26	Clarke
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1312	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Captain Philip, will leave on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s s.s. Tachang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, March 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3255.

HANKOW and PARTS.—The Str. Kiangtong, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y. K. Wharf on Wednesday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3255.

## For Southern Ports

AMOI and SWATOW.—The str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Chenan, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtong, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsiao, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sinkang, Capt. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

## For Northern Ports

WEIHSIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Appling, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, 11,000 tons on Thursday, March 29. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, 11,000 tons on Thursday, March 29. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.  
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and Wuchang. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yiangchow, Siakiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEIHSIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengting, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fochow Road.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.

Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"  
14,000 tons each  
TO SAN FRANCISCO  
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

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S.S. "COLOMBIA" ..... Apr. 7  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ..... May 5

(Subject to change)  
These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.  
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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Special representatives. Agents.  
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Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

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## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14 Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4 Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5 Hongkong	Ohina	3868	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B XIII
Mar 11 Hankow	Changon	1280	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Mar 17 Swatow	Chenan	1035	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
Aug 8 Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27 Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10p
Mar 13 Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Jan 12 Hongkong	Ghenturei	4696	r.	Glen Line	YT DW
Mar 11 Tientsin	Hsiomling	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KT DW
Mar 13 Japan	Kashu maru	721	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	HYPW
Mar 18 Fochow	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
Mar 18 Japan	Ka ko maru	967	J. p.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Mar 18 Tientsin	Kingsing	1225	Br.	J. M. & Co.	ONW
July 16 Hankow	Melida	1883	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB-1
July 30 Hankow	Melies	1883	Ger.	Melcher	NGLB-1
Mar 14 Tacoma	Mexico maru	6064	Jap.	A. F. Co.	OSKW
May 18 Ningpo	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. O. Co	S CW
Mar 14 Hongkong	Nellore	8-76	Br.	P. & O.	SHW
Mar 17 Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 25 Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
Mar 18 Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
Mar 18	Romany	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30 Tientsin	Sikiani	3714	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	B X
July 30 Hongkong	Sikisi	1946	Jap.	S. V. R	SMRW
Mar 12 Dally	Sakaki maru	3190	Br.	Dodwell	RI
Mar 14 Japan	St. Bede	1915	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
Mar 15 Tientsin	Shengking	1087	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
Mar 18 Tientsin	Shuntien	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KT DW
Mar 10 Swatow	Tungwah	1746	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KT DW
Mar 10 Hankow	Tsueo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
Mar 17 Japan	Towa maru	1774	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
Mar 17 Dally	Tachang maru	1599	Jap.	S. M. R.	WRW
Mar 18 Hankow	Tachung	8-76	Br.	J. M. & Co.	H W
Mar 18 Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	R & S	CNPW
Mar 7 Moji	Upolu	700	R.	N. S. N. Co.	YPTDW







## LABOR ISSUE AFTER THE WAR THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

Remarkable Change Has Come Over Popular Ideas On  
This Subject—Growth of Socialistic Theories

Sociology and economics have always possessed a fascination for Mr. Wells. In the appended article he deals suggestively with the outlook for labor after the war. While denying to British labor as a class unit the habit of thinking, and the willingness of British peoples to submit to able leadership, he finds that a great change has come over public opinion during the last eighty years on the subject of profit distribution, and the divine right of property. He finds everywhere the germination of the idea of a kind of officialism in ownership.

By H. G. Wells

What does British labor think of the outlook after the war?

As a distinctive thing British labor does not think. "Class-conscious labor" as the Marxists put it, scarcely exists in Britain. The only convincing case I ever met was a bath-chairman of literary habits at Eastbourne. The only people who are, as a class, class-conscious in the British community are the Anglican gentry and their fringe of the genteel. Everybody else is "respectable." The mass of British workers find their thinking in the ordinary halfpenny paper or in "John Bull." The so-called labor papers are perhaps less representative of British labor than any other section of the Press; the Labor Leader, for example, the organ of such people as Bertrand Russell, Vernon Lee, Morel, academic rentiers who know about as much of the labor side of industrialism as they do of cock fighting. All the British peoples are racially willing and good-tempered people, quite ready to be led by those they imagine to be able than themselves. They make the most cheerful and generous soldiers in the whole world, without insisting upon that democratic respect which the Frenchman exacts. They do not criticise and they do not trouble themselves much about the general plan of operations, so long as they have confidence in the quality and goodwill of their leading. But British soldiers will hiss a general when they think he is selfish, unfeeling, or a muf. And the Socialist propaganda has imported ideas of public service into private employment. Labor in Britain has been growing increasingly impatient of the bad of selfish industrial leadership. Labor trouble in Great Britain turns wholly upon the idea crystallised in the one word "profiteer." Legislation and regulation of hours of labor, high wages—nothing will keep labor quiet in Great Britain if labor thinks it is being exploited for private gain.

### Labor and Private Gain

Labor feels very suspicious of private gain. For that suspicion a certain rather common type of employer is mainly to blame. Labor believes that employers as a class cheat workmen as a class, plan to cheat them, of their full share in the common output and drive hard bargains. It believes that private employers are equally ready to sacrifice the welfare of the nation and the welfare of the workers for mere personal advantage. It has a traditional experience to support these suspicions.

In no department of morals have ideas changed so completely during the last eighty years as in relation to "profits." Eighty years ago everyone believed in the divine right of property to do what it pleased with its advantages, a doctrine more disastrous socially than the divine right of kings. There was no such sense of the immorality of "holding up" as pervades the public conscience today. The worker was expected not only to work but to be grateful for employment. The property owner held his property and handed it out for use and development or not, just as he thought fit. These ideas are not altogether extinct today. Only a few days ago I met a magnificent old lady of seventy-nine or eighty, who discoursed upon the wickedness of her gardener in demanding another shilling a week because of war prices.

She was a valiant and handsome personage. A face that had still a

suspicious, not foolishly, but wisely suspicious. But Labor is considering it.

"National industrial syndication," say the business organisers.

"Guild Socialism," say the work-

ers. There is also a considerable amount of talking and writing about "profit-sharing" and about giving the workers a share in the business direction. Neither of these ideas appeals to the shrewder heads among the workers. So far as

direction goes their disposition is to ask the captain to command the ship. So far as profits go, they think the captain has no more right than the cabin boy to speculative gains; he should do his work for his pay whether it is profitable or unprofitable work. There is little balm for Labor discontent in these schemes for making the worker also infinitesimal profiteer.

Public and Private Control

During my journey in Italy and France I met several men who were keenly interested in business organization. Just before I started my friend N, who has been the chief partner in the building up of a very big and very extensively advertised American business, came to see me on his way back to America. He is as interested in his work as a scientific specialist, and as ready to talk about it to any intelligent and interested hearer. He was particularly keen upon the question of continuity in the business, when it behoves the older generation to let in the younger to responsible management and to efface themselves. He was a man of five-and-forty. Incidentally, he mentioned that he had never taken anything for his private life out of the great business he had built up but a salary, "a good salary," and that now he was going to grant himself a pension. "I shan't interfere any more. I shall come right away and live in Europe for a year, so as not to be tempted to interfere. The boys

have got to run it some day, and they had better get their experience while they're young and capable of learning by it. I did."

I like N's ideas. "Practically," I said, "you've been a public official. You've treated your business like a public service."

That was his idea. "Would you mind if it was a public service?"

He reflected, and some disagreeable memory darkened his face. "Under the politicians?" he said.

New Methods and Old Acres

I took the train of thought N had so going abroad with me next day. I had the good luck to meet men who were interesting industrially. Captain Pirelli, my guide in Italy, was a name familiar to every motorist; his name goes where ever cars so, spelt with a big, long capital P. Lieutenant de Tessie's name will recall one of the most interesting experiments in profit sharing to the student of social science. I tried over N's problem on both of them. I found in both their minds just the same attitude as he takes up towards his business. They think any businesses that are worthy of respect, the roots of businesses that interest them, are public functions. Money lenders and speculators, merchants and gambling gentfolk, may think in terms of profit; capable business directors certainly do nothing of the sort.

I met a British officer in France who is also a landowner. I got him to talk about his administrative work upon his property. He was very keen upon new methods. He said he tried to do his duty by his land.

"How much land?" I asked. "Just over nine thousand acres," he said.

"But you could manage forty or fifty thousand with little more trouble?"

"If I had it. In some ways it would be easier."

"What a waste!" I said. "Of course you ought not to own three acres. What you ought to be is an agricultural controller of just as big an estate of the public lands as you

could manage—with a suitable salary."

He reflected upon that idea. He said he did not get much of a salary out of his land as it was, and made a regrettable allusion to Mr. Lloyd George. "When a man tries to do his duty by the land," he said, "... Collectivism or Individualism

But here running through the thoughts of the Englishman and the Italian and the Frenchman and the American like one finds just the same idea of a kind of officialism in ownership. It is an idea that pervades our thought and public discussion today everywhere, and it is an idea that is scarcely traceable at all in the thought of the early half of the nineteenth century. The idea of service and responsibility in property has increased and is increasing, the conception of "holding up," the user's conception of his right to be bought out of the way, fades. And the process has been enormously enhanced by the various big scale experiments in temporary Socialism that have been forced upon the belligerent Powers. Most of the most individualistic quality are being educated up to the possibilities of concerted collective action. My friend and fellow-student Y, inventor and business organiser, who used to make the best steam omnibuses in the world, and who is now making all sorts of things for the army would go pink with suspicious anger at the mere words "Inspector" or "Socialist" three or four years ago. He does not do so now.

A great proportion of this sort of man, this energetic directive sort of man in England, is thinking Socialism today. They may not be saying Socialism, but they are thinking it. When Labor begins to realise what is a drift it will be divided between two things, between appreciative co-operation, for which Guild Socialism in particular has prepared its mind, and traditional suspicion. I will not offer to guess here which will prevail.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Hankow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Every day) except Sunday	Train	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	..	3.70	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pakow	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Tuckow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shantung	1.20	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Anping	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo and Wenchow	Poochi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foochow	Hasan	9.00	5.00	4.30	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Choyang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtsh	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	..	..	5.70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tsingtao	Keelung maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pakow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Wucheng & Kianglo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sunkiang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday, March 22									
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangwan	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pakow	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, March 24									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pakow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow	Hothow	9.00	5.00	4.30	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, March 26									
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (\*) denotes a.m.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Mail closed 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.

British Post office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

tion 8.30 p.m.

E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

H Registration 8.30 p.m. on previous day.

vious day. Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

### Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination. Mails

Shanghai-Nanking Close Daily. a.m. p.m.

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Shanghai-Nanking Close Daily. a.m. p.m.

Shanghai-Nanking Close Daily. a.m. p.m.

Kashing, Wangtien, Shashih (and Tung-hsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow) .....

Shanghai-Hangchow Train. Close Daily.

Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Shashih (and Tung-hsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoching & Sioashan). 1.00

Shanghai-Woosung Train. Close Daily.

Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tangchang). 1.30, 2, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.

Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places .....

Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 3 p.m., Sundays only.

Shanghai-Hangchow Train. Close Daily.

Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Shashih (and Tung-hsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoching & Sioashan). 1.00

Shanghai-Woosung Train. Close Daily.

Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tangchang). 1.30, 2, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.

Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places .....

Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 3 p.m., Sundays only.

Shanghai-Hangchow Train. Close Daily.

Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Shashih (and Tung-hsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoching & Sioashan). 1.00

Shanghai-Woosung Train. Close Daily.

Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tangchang). 1.30, 2, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.

Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places .....

Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 3 p.m., Sundays only.

Shanghai-Hangchow Train. Close Daily.

Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Shashih (and Tung-hsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoching & Sioashan). 1.00

Shanghai-Woosung Train. Close Daily.

Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tangchang). 1.30, 2, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.

Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places .....

Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.

Steamer. a.m. p.m.

Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow .....

Launch close daily. a.m. p.m.

Tsungmi and Paochen .....

Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku .....

Minghong and Nankiao .....

Hunchow, Nanking and Linghu .....

Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao .....

Haimenting and Miaochen .....

Chowpu .....

Taiwan, Nankiao, Fenghsien and Sinciang .....

Tachang .....

Courier. 8, 9, 10, 11 a.m.

Kiangnan Arsenal .....

2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.

Sicawei & Tsipao .....

8, 9, 10, 11 a.m.

Chwanasha .....

7.00

Foot Boat. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.

12 noon.

12 noon.

12 noon.

### Sicawei Weather Report

18.—The anticyclone has been transferred on eastern Japan. The continental depression reaches the sea, to the N. of Shanghai. Moderate cyclonic circulation, along our coasts. Rain and mist on the Lower Yangtze.

19.—The depression goes away at sea towards Japan. The wind has veered to N.W.; the pressure rises, the weather clears up.

Monday, March 19, 1917.

WEATHER. 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centg., mm	78.12	75.60
" " inches	29.83	29.27
Variation mm. for 24 h.	-3.73	-4.58
Variation mm. for 12 h.	-3.44	-2.75
Direction	E	E
Wind	20	10
Miles	1.24	6.2
Temperature	10.3	10.6
Humidity: co	50.5	51.1
Relative 5-10	100	100
Rainfall mm.	9.6	—
Natallines	0.33	—



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5



# The Tsar Flees To The Crimea

(Continued from Page 1)

Immediately the abdication of the Tsar was announced, the Imperial flag was lowered from over the Winter Palace and replaced by a huge red flag. The Constituent Assembly will meet at the Winter Palace.

A manifesto issued by Grand Duke Michael says that he is resolved only to accept supreme power provided a plebiscite of the nation has declared through its Constituent Assembly that it agrees. Meanwhile, he exhorts all Russians to obey the Provisional Government.

## Manifesto by Tsar

The Tsar has issued a manifesto to the people, stating that he has thought fit, at a time of internal troubles, and in order to more effectively prosecute the war and for the good of the country, to abdicate the Throne in favor of Grand Duke Michael.

The text of the Tsar's manifesto is as follows: "In the days of the great struggle against the foreign enemy who has been endeavoring for three years to enslave our country, God has pleased to send Russia a further painful trial. Internal troubles threaten to have a fatal effect on the further progress of the war and the destinies of Russia."

"The honor of her heroic army, the happiness of her people, the whole future of the beloved Fatherland, demand that the war shall be conducted at all costs to a victorious end. The cruel enemy is making his last efforts and the moment is near when our valiant army, in concert with our glorious allies, will finally overthrow the enemy."

## His Duty to People

"In these decisive days in the life of Russia, we thought it our duty to secure to the people close union and organization of all its forces for the realization of speedy victory. Wherefore, in agreement with our Duma, we have recognized that it is for the good of the country that we abdicate the Crown and lay down the supreme power."

"Not wishing to separate myself and our beloved son, we bequeath our heritage to our brother Michael, with our blessing for the future throne. We bequeath it to our brother to govern in full union with the representatives of the nation and to take his inviolable oath to them."

"In the name of the Well-Beloved Fatherland, we call upon all faithful sons of the Fatherland to fulfill their sacred and patriotic duty to obey the Tsar and, in this painful moment of national trials, to aid him, with the representatives of the nation, to conduct the Russian State in the way of prosperity, the glory of God and to help Russia."

## Remove Imperial Arms

Between two and three o'clock this afternoon, men with ladders began to remove the Imperial arms from public buildings and shops. The obvious conclusion was soon confirmed by announcements in the windows and papers of the Emperor's abdication. The arms were mostly burned in the streets, while some were hurled on the ice of the canals.

The news of the abdication reached Petrograd during the night and consequently caused little stir. During the day, there was a big procession of soldiers and civilians, singing patriotic songs and the "Marseillaise." There were bursts of cheering outside the Duma when a mounted troop, bearing a flag inscribed, "Long live the Socialist Republic in all countries!" drew rein.

## How Revolution Was Caused

London, March 17.—The latest despatch from Reuters' correspondent at Petrograd further describes the events leading up to the Revolution. He says that, for weeks, the people have been obliged to stand for five hours in forty degrees of frost, waiting to buy bread and even then frequently did not obtain any. Potatoes were eight times dearer than usual, while other food-stuffs were selling at prohibitive prices.

The Minister of Agriculture ascribed this state of affairs to the non-arrival of flour, owing to snow-storms, as though snow-storms are phenomenal at this time of the year. M. Protopopoff, the Minister of the Interior, who is a wealthy manufacturer, as well as a courtier with a reputation for debonaire duplicity, was absent from the Food Conference convened by M. Rodzianko on Saturday and it is generally believed that he was engaged in spiritualistic seances at Tsarskoe Selo Palace.

With the Premier a nonentity, it is not surprising that the food situation produced dismay.

## Misjudged People's Mind

Although thousands of Cossacks and also mounted infantry patrolled the Nevsky Prospect, the people, undeterred, demonstrated on the 10th. It was remarkable that most of them belonged to the middle classes. They cheered the troops and some of the latter doffed their caps and cheered back, but to this eloquent sign of the times the authorities remained blind.

The Premier, M. Gortzkin, the Minister of the Interior, M. Protopopoff, the Minister of Justice and other officials were arrested and brought to the Duma. The majority were released, but M. Protopopoff and the Minister of Justice were detained.

A committee of officers and men is now sitting at Tsarskoe Selo, controlling the troops in Petrograd. All motor-cars have been commandeered, but they will be returned. "Order" is now the watch-word of the day.

## Will Establish Republic

The inconsistency of the Tsar's manifesto and the actual situation in Petrograd are becoming manifest. Any idea of an Imperial Rerency seems to be fading and the latest telegrams from Petrograd show that popular feeling strongly inclines to a constitutional Republic, of which the Premier, Prince Lvov, is the head for the moment.

It is worthy of note that General

Brussiloff himself authorized the publication in Kiev of telegrams announcing the Revolution.

It is probable that the abdication of the Tsar was due to representations that, unless he complied with the demand made by the Duma, control of the situation would pass into the hands of the Socialists, who were anxious to establish a Republic and placard the city with seditious proclamations, but eventually the Socialists adhered to the new Government, on condition that a general election should be held for a Constituent Assembly.

Another narrative of events states that one hundred people were killed or wounded by the first volley fired by the Guards on Nevsky Prospect, on Sunday afternoon, but the crowds remained on the sidewalks and shouted to the soldiers: "We are sorry for you. You have to do your duty."

## Climax Came on Monday

It was on Monday that events moved with dramatic rapidity, when the troops, resenting the tricks and brutalities of the police, began to join the people and the Arsenal and prisons were captured. It was the liberated convicts who set fire to the Law Courts, but the building was saved. The worst scenes were around Nicholas station, where the police, with machine-guns on the roofs of the houses, fired on the crowd.

Nevsky Prospect was illuminated in the evening with searchlights from the Admiralty steeple and offices in the Admiralty quarter. These were the final refuge of the Government, who took refuge in the Prefecture, protected by machine-guns posted on the roofs of the Admiralty, while armored cars belonging to the Revolutionaries dashed along the streets, replying to their fire. The Admiralty surrendered at three o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The Ministers had disappeared. Some were afterwards arrested, while others surrendered, including M. Protopopoff.

## The News in Britain

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that telegrams showed that Petrograd was becoming more or less under ordered rule. "That rule is a rule over which the President of the Duma is exercising control. We have every reason to believe that the movement is in no way devoted towards an effort to secure peace, but is against the Government, for not carrying on the war with the expected efficiency and energy."

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Asquith asked for information regarding the situation in Russia.

Mr. A. Bonar Law replied that there had been a few massacres, but nothing he could communicate to the House at present. Messages were arriving every hour and he promised information later.

Mr. J. C. Wedgwood suggested that a message of sympathy should be sent to the Duma.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that there was no need for anxiety in that matter, but they must see the situation a little clearer.

Captain Arthur Lynch asked: "Have steps been taken to recognise officially the new Government?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied: "That was really answered by the reply just given."

## Abdication Not Effective

Mr. Bonar Law said he regretted his earlier statement in the House, which was based on a message from the Duma, had produced the impression that the abdication of the Emperor of Russia was a fait accompli, for which the Tsar's consent had been obtained. A further telegram now stated that the previous message was apparently not quite accurate.

The abdication of the Emperor and the appointment of the Grand Duke Michael as Regent was not yet effective, although it had been decided upon by the Executive of the Duma. Another telegram stated that the whereabouts of the Tsar was not known.

## Tsar Had No Alternative

An earlier despatch stated that, in reply to the intimation of the Ministers of the Council of the Empire of their resignation, on Sunday night, the Tsar said that he was sending General Alexieff to Petrograd, as Dictator. After that, however, events were so startling and dramatic that no alternative was left to the Tsar but to comply with the wishes of the Duma.

An interesting incident on Tuesday occurred when Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, accompanied by the French Ambassador, came to pay his usual call at the Foreign Office, undeterred by the activity of the police snipers concealed in the barracks. The people recognised and cheered him and escorted him back to the British Embassy.

Reuters Agency learns that the British colony in Petrograd are all being well treated and are being shown every consideration.

## Business Recommendations

A message from Petrograd, on the afternoon of the 16th, stated that the banks have re-opened and that drastic measures are being employed to restore order, malefactors resisting arrest being shot at sight.

There is plenty of evidence that the provinces have been kept absolutely in the dark regarding the situation in Petrograd prior to the Revolution.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times, in a message dated the 15th, says that the new Government has obtained possession of lists of sales and informers, whom they are arresting. Up to the present 4,000 policemen have been captured or killed. The remainder are in hiding.

The powder-mills at Okhta continued to work throughout the trouble, demonstrating the patriotism of the workers. The Arsenal, Putloff

Works and other works resumed yesterday.

## Sack Noble's House

A deplorable affair on Tuesday was the sacking of the residence of Count Fredericks, Minister of the Court. His aged wife was carried out of the burning residence, fainting, while his hunchback daughter rushed out, carrying her favorite dog. The mob killed the dog and ill-treated the girl, but she and her mother were eventually saved.

The aged Count Fredericks has been discovered in hiding and arrested. Countess Klein-Michael, who is suspected to be a German spy, was found in the Chinese Legation whence soldiers removed her. Baron Stackelberg fired on the soldiers from a window, on Wednesday and was dragged out and summarily executed.

Another incident occurred when General Knorr refused to comply with the summons to report to the Duma. He armed himself and his porter, with revolvers and a bayonet, sallied out of the house and killed two Guardsmen. They were immediately shot and the body of the General was thrown into the Neva.

## Little Trouble in Provinces

Petrograd, March 18.—Apart from the killing of a few hated officials, including the Governor of Tver, who resisted the new Government, the bloodshed is reported from the provinces.

The latest arrests include the Cossack General Rennenkampf, the ruthless suppressor of the Revolution in 1905, the ex-Minister Krivosky, the author of the electoral law restricting the suffrage and Count Kokovtsov. The last-named was seized when he called at the Treasury to draw his salary as a Councillor of the Empire.

Crowds of soldiers and others daily assemble around the Duma. It would require a Carlyle to describe its seething lobby, with its earnest colloquies and mob oratory, its appeals for patriotism and self-sacrifice and its denunciations of all connected with the old regime.

At one end of the Lobby is a rampart made of sacks of flour. Here, there is a pile of boxes of cartridges and there half-a-dozen sleeping soldiers. At the entrance, there is a corner, with medicines and first aid supplies, with medicines. The visitors in the common room include journalists and the white-bearded political Lopatine, a member of the old society known as the "People's Will," who has been twenty years in Schlusselburg prison and only now has been able to return to Petrograd.

A proclamation from officers to the Duma speaks of "the accursed old regime." At a meeting of officers, it was resolved to support the Executive of the Duma.

The ex-Premiers, M. Goltzkin and M. Goremykin, the ex-Commandant of Petrograd, General Habaloff, the ex-Minister of War, General Sukhomlinoff, the ex-Ministers M. Bielecki, M. Protopopoff, M. Scheglovitoff, M. Maklakoff, M. Makaroff and M. Kurloff are incarcerated in the fortress of Peter and Paul. Other prominent ex-officials are lodged temporarily in the Duma buildings.

## British Laborers' Message

London, March 18.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique: The Labor leaders, including Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P.; Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor; Mr. George Barnes, M.P. and Mr. William Brace, M.P., have telegraphed to the Russian Labor leaders that organized labor in Great Britain is watching with the deepest sympathy the efforts of the Russian people to get rid of the power of the reactionary elements impeding the advance to victory. Labor in Great Britain and France has long realized that Germany's despotism must be overthrown, to open the way for the free and peaceful development of nations.

This has inspired them to unprecedented efforts and sacrifices. They confidently anticipate the assistance of Russian Labor and emphasize that any remission of effort will be disastrous to their comrades in the trenches and their common hopes of social regeneration.

## French Approval

Paris, March 17.—The French Press is unanimous in commenting favorably on the events in Russia. M. Alfred Capus writes in Le Figaro:

"No doubt is possible regarding the nature of the revolutionary movement in Russia. It is national and patriotic in its origin, as well as the manner in which it has been carried out. All men suspected of having endeavored to hamper the intensification of the war are violently set aside. Germany will have thus awakened in all races a powerful instinct of conservation and she will succumb through this unanimous revolt."

M. Gustave Herve, in La Victoire, writes: "What new forces for the Russian army, which henceforth will have behind it a modern, honest and patriotic administration, able to supply it profusely with material and ammunition and what enthusiasm in its ranks when its officers and soldiers will feel over them the great enervating breath of liberty!"

The Paris edition of the New York Herald says: "With all the Allies, the new Government will receive a most favorable welcome. To our enemies it means war to the finish. They boasted that, through their intrigues, they could drive Russia to a separate peace, but we learn they have made a Revolution. Among cries of 'Long live France' and 'Long live Great Britain!' German influence is ruined for ever in Russia. It is a new world which is beginning."

## After Marne, the Neva

Polybe, in Le Figaro, writes: "So many great events accomplished within a week! The purest of revolutions and one of the most magnificent events of history. And what a defeat to Germany! After the Marne, the Neva; After Verdun, Moscow."

Le Journal des Debats says that France has nothing to fear from the new men coming into power. On the contrary, it has much to hope from them.

La Liberte says: "A new era

opens for our allies, who, we are sure, will know how to avoid excesses contrary to those from which, by an energetic effort, they have just freed themselves. During the past six days, the scenes in Petrograd were accompanied by cries of: 'Long live France!' and: 'Long live Britain!' That is to say, the new Government is heart and soul for the intimate maintenance of the Entente and an intensive pursuit of the war. We could not wish for more or better."

Le Temps says: "Russia enters on a new era, which will be salutary to her and will give her plenitude of means of action. Russia has already shown her prodigious faculty for adaptation. With her face to the enemy, she will know how to adapt herself to the reforms which her safety required and how to forge new arms while fighting."

The French Press sees the disappearance of the Tsar from the political scene with a certain feeling of grief. It recalls the services rendered by him to the cause of the Entente and the great initiatives taken by him in the past and, foremost, the Hague Peace Conference.

## Democratic Grand Duke

Harbin, March 17.—A telegram from Petrograd says that it is officially announced that the Grand Duke Michael refuses to become the successor to the Tsar, without first being selected by the Executive Committee of the Duma and the people. He publicly states that he holds democratic views.

M. Zeln, the Governor-General of Finland, General Rennenkampf and M. Kulchitsky, the ex-Minister of Education, have been arrested. The present Minister of Justice has ordered the release of all political prisoners.

The Petrograd Telegraphic Agency is now under the charge of a member of the Duma and the Provisional Government.

It appears that the first telegram was sent to the Tsar, by M. Rodzianko, on the 10th, when he pointed out the seriousness of the situation, stated that anarchy reigned in the Capital, confusion and disorder prevailed in the streets and troops were firing against troops. He asked the Tsar to appoint a new Government, without delay.

On this date (10th), according to Ukases, the Duma should have adjourned, but the members decided to continue a special sitting, owing to the serious situation and, on the 11th, at 1 p.m., a delegation, representing 250,000 troops, informed the Duma that they were unanimously determined to give them every assistance.

M. Rodzianko announced to this delegation the formation of an Executive Committee of the Duma to carry on the Government. He read the text of telegrams sent to the Tsar at the front and the Chief of Staff, General Alexieff and said that he trusted, with their assistance, that complete order would be restored in the Capital.

## Support of Troops

On the Winter Palace being taken over by the revolutionary troops, by order of the Executive Committee of the Duma, Grand Duke Cyril, accompanied by the Commander of the Imperial Guards and an escort of non-commissioned officers, arrived at the Duma and announced that the Imperial Guards and the crew of the fleet at Petrograd placed their services at the disposal of the Duma. Simultaneously, a meeting in the Army and Navy Building, attended by over a thousand officers of the Petrograd garrison, unanimously decided to support the Executive Committee of the Duma.

The British and French ambassadors have entered into intercourse with the Duma Committee regarding the present situation.

Early on the 13th, the Commandant at Tsarskoe Selo telephoned to the President of the Executive Committee of the Duma, asking him to take steps to maintain order there, especially about the Imperial Palace. M. Demidoff and M. Stukonoff, members of the Duma, were ordered to attend to this matter.

## Release Political Prisoners

Workers belonging to the Prohorovsk Works took the fortress of Schlossenburg and released sixty-eight political prisoners, including the former member of the Duma, M. Fyanchik and his son.

The greatest excitement and satisfaction prevailed in Harbin when the news of the upheaval of the Government in Petrograd became public. The Novosti Zin published extras, which were eagerly bought up by the public, who flocked into the streets to discuss the developments which had taken place in Petrograd and which nobody dared hope would occur without bloodshed.

The workmen in the railway workshops suspended work on receipt of the news and, in the evening, demonstrations were held in the streets and clubs and great enthusiasm greeted the speakers, for practically everyone rejoices at the dawn of the new era in Russia.

The administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway acknowledges the Provisional Government.

Three political prisoners awaiting trial in Harbin have been liberated. Everything has been perfectly orderly. Yesterday was practically a holiday. All the schools were closed and the principal businesses, workshops and stores kept a half-holiday. The city was decked with flags.

## Chinese Welcome Republic

Peking, March 19.—Some anxiety was felt in Chinese circles upon the receipt of the news of the startling events in Russia, which the Germans naturally made the most of. Many of the newspapers have severely criticised the Chinese Minister at Petrograd for his tardiness in reporting such important events. This criticism, however, appears to be unjust, for the Minister's telegrams were delayed for several days.

Fuller reports of the Revolution, which have revealed the completeness of the coup and have determined the policy of the new Government, have almost entirely removed anxiety and the majority of the newspapers welcome the Revolution, describing it as a triumph for democracy. They compare the present situation in Russia with the situation in China in 1911.

# Business and Official Notices

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2426

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 21, 1917, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1916, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1917, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding £1a. 1,000.00, by the issue of debentures redeemable on June 30, 1922, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be hereby authorized to raise upon the lines specified in Resolution V a loan not exceeding £1s. 600,000 for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 14 for due publication.

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 8, 1917.

## Try Shainin's Stores

Nanking Road and Broadway

for

Canadian made Chocolates and Biscuits.

"BEST by TEST"

THE CANADIAN IMPORT CO.

## Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock.

PRICES VERY MODERATE PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outposts and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

41114 Broadway Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI.

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2429

THE Special Meeting of Ratepayers which stood adjourned on March 21, 1916, will re-assemble in the Town Hall on March 21, 1917, at 2.15 p.m., when the following Resolution will be proposed:—

Resolution.—That the report of the Traffic and Licensing Bye-laws Committee, appointed by the Council in pursuance of the Amendment to Resolution III passed on March 21, 1916, be received and adopted and that the Bye-laws therein recommended for adoption be passed and approved in substitution for the Bye-laws Nos. XXXIII to XXXVII inclusive and XLIII attached to the Land Regulations which are hereby repealed.

Proposed by E. S. LITTLE,

Seconded by W. McMURRAY,

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 10, 1917.

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2430

NOTICE is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 2426, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21.

Amendment to Resolution V.—That the Council be hereby authorized and directed to arrange for the purchase, as a playground for children, of the piece of land known as Studley Park, and that the appropriation for Playgrounds for Children be increased by such sum as is necessary for the purpose.

Proposed by RONALD MACDONALD,

Seconded by J. S. SYMONS,

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 15, 1917.

## The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality obtainable in China is used, after careful sifting, in the manufacture of our carpets. Our workmen are experts in this line of business, specially engaged by us from Peking and Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes and designs, and in every shade and colour, are always kept in stock to meet the demands of the public, but carpets of any novel or special pattern can be made to order. All carpets and rugs sold by us have been highly eulogised by our European customers as marvels of cheapness, considering their good quality. We have now for sale carpets made of genuine camel wool, our price for which is fixed at the very moderate figure of 50 cents per foot. Foreign patronage is respectfully solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.

Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs

French Concession.

Shanghai, March 5, 1917.

## M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock.

Trade Mark Zang Kun (象新牌)

at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—

66-68 North Soochow Road,



# Business and Official Notices

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### SPECIAL NOTICE

R. M. S.  
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

30,625 Tons  
will be despatched from  
Wosung

for  
Manila and Hongkong

to be followed by  
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"  
and subsequent sailings of these  
steamers.

For further particulars apply to

Canadian Pacific Ocean  
Services, Limited

Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.  
Tel. 181-182

13010



Friday, March 30th

### GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

AT  
THE ALHAMBRA  
No. 9 Siccawei Road.

THE NET PROFITS WILL BE DEVOTED  
TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Full Orchestra  
ADMISSION \$5.00  
Light Refreshments

There are six boxes and a balcony,  
which will be auctioned and knocked  
down to the high bidder on SUNDAY,  
MARCH 25, at 11 p.m.

Booking at Moutrie's, Kale Hotel and Alhambra  
FRANK HYDE, Manager.

### The Automobile Club of China

MEMBERS are reminded that the  
Annual General Meeting of the  
Club will be held at the Rooms of  
the Shanghai General Chamber of  
Commerce, No. 1 Yuenmingyuen  
Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, 22nd  
March, 1917, at 5 o'clock p.m.  
Shanghai, 19th March, 1917.

13129

### LOST

LOST. One native bank order,  
No. 692, for Tls. 500, due on the  
29th of 2nd moon, in the name of  
Ziang Woo Native Bank. We,  
the undersigned, have had the said  
order declared null and void.

Ziang Woo Native Bank.

祥和莊啟

Shanghai, 17th March, 1917.

13119

### For Sale or to Let from 1st May

No 50 Route Doumer—modern  
residence, furnished or unfurni-  
shed, standing well back from the  
road, containing: Hall, Billiard-  
room, three entertaining rooms,  
seven bedrooms, five bathrooms and  
Boxroom. Garage, stabling for  
four horses; well developed  
grounds, tennis lawn (four courts),  
croquet lawn and rosary. Alto-  
gether about 20 mows of land.

For inspection apply to:

STIRLING FESSENDEN,  
3 Hongkong Road.

13115

### BILL SMITH

PARTICULAR

PEOPLE

PREFER

CRAWFORD'S

"Special Reserve"

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

### NOTICE

We beg to inform the public  
that, owing to the shareholders  
desiring to discontinue the busi-  
ness, the firm called Teh Kong  
Ziang (德康祥) at Tsingtau, Wei-  
hsien, Tsinan and Shanghai, has  
been sold to Messrs. Yue Yuen  
Chang (裕源長), through the in-  
troduction of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan  
and Wong Shou Pu (馮紹山,  
王紹坡). The sale includes all  
goods, either in stock or on order,  
also furniture, fixtures and fittings.

Hereafter all business formerly  
carried on with various parties by  
the Teh Kong Ziang, including  
debit and credit accounts, goods,  
vouchers, sealed papers and guar-  
antees, etc., will be fully under-  
taken by the said Yue Yuen Chang  
(裕源長), and the former share-  
holders have no further liability or  
connection with the business, nor  
are they concerned in any profit or  
loss resulting from the new  
management.

Chau Wei Ching 邱渭卿  
Yee Ngoh Ming 奚鳴銘  
Lee Tze Ping 李子賓  
Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍  
Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

13116

### NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that,  
on the introduction of Messrs. Feng  
Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu, an  
agreement has been entered into  
between the shareholders of the  
firm Teh Kong Ziang and Messrs.  
Yue Yuen Chang, by which Yue  
Yuen Chang have bought from the  
shareholders the business of the  
firm named Teh Kong Ziang at  
Tsingtau, Weihsien, Tsinan and  
Shanghai, with all goods, either in  
stock or on order, also furniture,  
fixtures and fittings.

Hereafter, Messrs. Yue Yuen  
Chang will take full responsibility  
for all business, including debit and  
credit accounts, goods, vouchers,  
sealed papers and guarantees, etc.,  
formerly carried on by the said Teh  
Kong Ziang, and the former share-  
holders have no further liability or  
connection with the business, nor  
are they concerned in any profit or  
loss resulting from the new  
management.

Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍  
Chee Yoh Chen 紀玉臣  
Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

### OFFICES WANTED

WANTED to rent, suite  
of offices. Centrally  
situated, from April 1.  
'Phone West 554.

13087

### Just Arrived

FRESH  
MAYROSE BUTTER

Shanghai General Store

No. 5 BROADWAY

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.



### ROSENSTOCK'S 1917 DIRECTORY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER OF CHINA

The most complete Book of its kind on China

On Sale at leading Bookstores and Publication  
Office for China: 4 Canton Road, Shanghai

### KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

### AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

### KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Eggs for Sale (Native and Foreign)

Young Spring Chickens

Eggs for setting \$2.75 per doz.

Broody hens (native) \$1.00 each



### "MODERN"

DUPLICATOR - PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition  
which keeps good in all climates. The pad  
is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from  
a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.

WILL MAKE 40 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON  
From \$12.00 to \$20.00 according to size

### THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

### LYCEUM THEATRE

For a Short Season Only. Commencing Friday, March 23rd

MAURICE E. BANDMAN, PRESENTS

THE NEW

### BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

in the following latest London Successes

March 23 & 24 The Latest Adelphi Success "HIGH JINKS"	March 29 & 30 The Phenomenal Record-Breaker "MR. MANHATTAN" From the Prince of Wales' Theatre
March 26 & 27 The Phenomenal Alhambra Success "THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"	March 31 The Recent Adelphi Success "TINA"
March 28 "THE MERRY WIDOW"	April 2 & 3 The Latest Gaiety Success "THEODORE & CO."

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp

Prices of Admission \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00.

BOOKING will be opened at MOUTRIE'S on Monday, March 19th

13083

### S.A.A.C. BOXING TOURNAMENT

The Second Preliminaries will  
be held at Chang Su-Ho Gardens  
on April 4th at 9.15 p.m. The  
winners of the First and Second  
Preliminaries will be eligible  
for the Finals which will be  
held on April 18th. Contestants  
are invited to send their names  
to Messrs. Squires & Bingham,  
17a Nanking Road.

THE COMPETITION IS OPEN  
TO ALL AMATEURS

13142 M 22

When you think  
of  
Szechuen Province

Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915 - Still Existing

Other Business and Official  
Notices will be found on  
Pages 11 and 13

### MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2432

#### VOTING TICKETS

Notice is hereby given that  
voting tickets have been forwarded  
to Ratepayers entitled to vote at  
the forthcoming Annual Meeting  
and at the adjourned Special Meet-  
ing of Ratepayers. Any such Rate-  
payer not having received his ticket  
is requested to be good enough to  
communicate with the undersigned  
as soon as possible.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, March 19, 1917.

13128

### IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE ESTATE OF  
ELLA A. FLAGG  
Deceased  
Cause No. 409  
Special Proceeding  
No. 169  
(Administration)  
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court,  
notice is hereby given to all persons  
having claims against the estate of  
ELLA A. FLAGG, deceased, to pre-  
sent the same, with vouchers, to  
either of the undersigned Administra-  
trixes, on or before the 20th day of  
September, 1917; and all persons  
owing debts to said deceased are  
hereby notified to make payment of  
the same in due course to one or the  
other of said administratrixes.

Florence Caroline McKean,

Ruby Ellen Thomas,

Joint Administratrixes.

c/o U. S. Court for China, Shanghai.  
Dated at Shanghai, China,  
March 20th, 1917.

13135

### Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

#### NOTICE

#### Currency Charges on Cablegrams

SENDERS of cablegrams to  
America, etc., are hereby notified  
that from the 1st of April, 1917,  
until further notice, charges will be  
collected at the rate of \$0.32  
Mexican, equal Franc 1.00.

O. CREWE-READ,

Acting Superintendent.

March 20th, 1917.

13143

### The Great Northern Telegraph

Company, Limited, of Denmark

#### NOTICE

#### Currency Charges on Telegrams

Senders of telegrams are hereby  
notified that from the 1st of April,  
1917, until further notice, the  
charges for telegrams will be  
collected at the rate of \$0.32 to  
equal Fr. 1.00.

J. J. BAHNSON.

General Manager in China & Japan.  
Shanghai, 20th March, 1917.

13136

#### HOUSES TO LET

46 BUBBLING WELL Road, 6-  
roomed house, with attics, to let;  
for immediate occupation. Apply to  
10 Yangtzepoo Road.

13106 M 23

HOUSE TO LET, 45 Bubbling  
Well Road; furniture can be taken  
over by valuation. Apply on  
premises.

13060 M 22

#### TRANSLATIONS

1 KANSALATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nih-yun, c/o 1-a Peking  
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

#### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and  
back, with bathrooms and verandah)  
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

3408

#### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one  
small room, with board. Bath-  
room and verandah attached;  
very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

#### BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.  
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.  
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.  
Apply to Box No. 184  
THE CHINA PRESS.

13076

TO LET. Nicely furnished bed-  
room, bathroom attached, with hot  
and cold water, light and attend-  
ance, near Bund. No board. Apply  
to Box 257, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

TO LET, in private English  
family, two furnished bedrooms,  
facing south, with or without  
board, located near Yates Road.  
Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

13109 M 21

BOARD-RESIDENCE with  
British family, Wayside district,  
comfortable room, moderate terms.  
Suitable for lady or gentleman.  
Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

13104 M 20

TO LET, 28 Carter Road, one  
large bed-sitting-room well-furni-  
shed, full board, quiet locality.

13068

TO LET, in American family,  
two furnished rooms, suitable for  
one or two bachelors. House is  
situated in the French Concession,  
close to the Park. Apply to Box  
236, THE CHINA PRESS.

13092 M 20

TO LET, two well-furnished flats,  
piano, every convenience, low  
rental. Only neutrals and Allies  
need apply, 8 Ward Road.

12935 M 25

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3  
Minghong Road), telephone 2650,  
central, comfortable furnished  
rooms, with or without board.  
Terms moderate.

12938 T. F.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position by an ex-  
perienced Chinese clerk, with  
knowledge of bookkeeping and gen-  
eral office work. Good references  
or security. Apply to Box 254,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

13134 M 21

WANTED by young lady, posi-  
tion as companion. No objection  
to travel. Apply to Box 248, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

13125 M 22

IF you want a good Japanese  
servant, apply to Iwaya, No.  
C-1562 Kashing Road, Shanghai.

13084

WANTED, position as godown  
keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper  
by a Chinese. Many years' ex-  
perience in Shanghai. Moderate  
salary. Apply to Box 124, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

13120 M 23

### Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, French landaulette,  
4-cylinder motor-car, all complete  
and in splendid running order.  
Owner leaving for home. Apply to  
Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

13127 M 22

STAMP collection for sale, con-  
taining over 3,000 stamps, and also  
a good quantity of duplicates.  
Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

13131 M 21

#### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, girl for dancing and  
posing act. Experience unnecessary  
but preferred. Good figure essen-  
tial. Good salary, all expenses.  
Year's contract, additional two if  
satisfactory. Apply personally,  
Crawley, Victoria Theater; 10.30-  
12; 2-3.

13137 M 22

WANTED, stenography and typ-  
ing after office hours, Saturdays,  
Sundays. Competent American  
woman. Apply to Box 255, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

13138 M 25

WANTED stenographer. Must  
be experienced. Apply to Box 251,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

13130 M 22

WANTED, a competent steno-  
grapher. Apply to Box 239, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

13105 M 23

WANTED immediately. Com-  
pradore (educated preferred) to  
finance and take charge of a newly  
established business, on salary and  
commission. Permanent position to  
the right man. For particulars  
apply to Box 228, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

13087 M 22

#### EDUCATION

WANTED: conversational lessons  
in Spanish by American gentleman.  
Tri-weekly, evenings. Apply to  
Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

13139 M 20

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants  
Russian lessons. Lady teacher  
preferred. Apply to Box 249, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

13126 M 25

EXPERIENCED Chinese in-  
structor in English, science, mathe-  
matics, and commercial subjects,  
wishes to teach same in a private  
family every afternoon. Please  
apply to Box 243, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

13112 M 20

YOUNG CHINESE, with good  
knowledge of Pitman's shorthand,  
wishes to exchange practice in same  
with another learner, either lady  
or gentleman. Please apply to  
Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

13112 M 20

MANDARIN TEACHER has  
spare time for more pupils in mor-  
ning and evening. Apply to Mr.  
Hsia, 1-831 North Soochow Road.

13101 M 22

PRIVATE lessons in English by  
certificated professional English  
lady teacher. Reasonable terms.  
Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

13089 M 20

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (Ally)  
desires to take lessons in French  
conversation and piano. Apply to  
Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.